

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

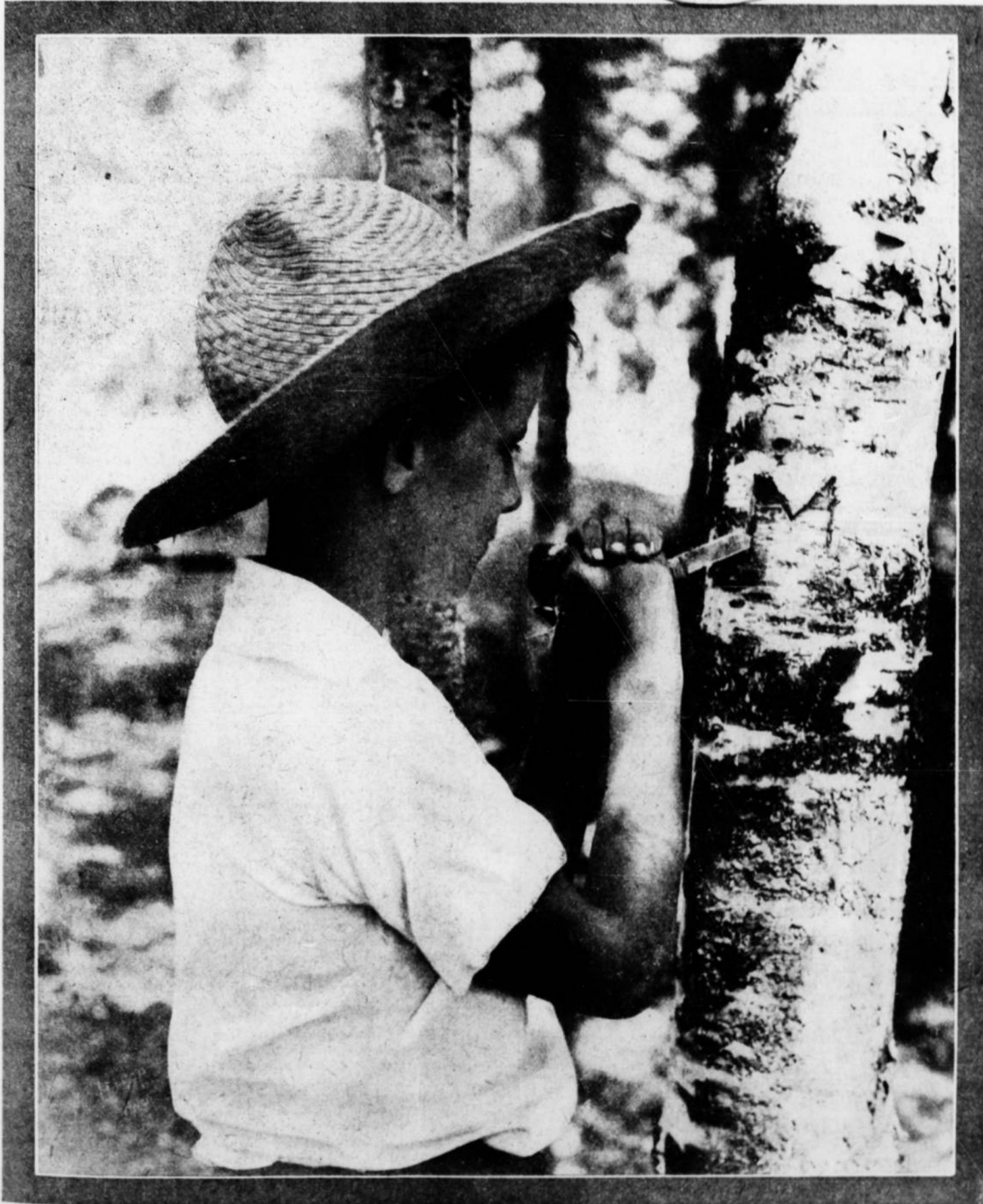
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Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000



July 23, 1924



THE NEW TWO-BLADER

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*

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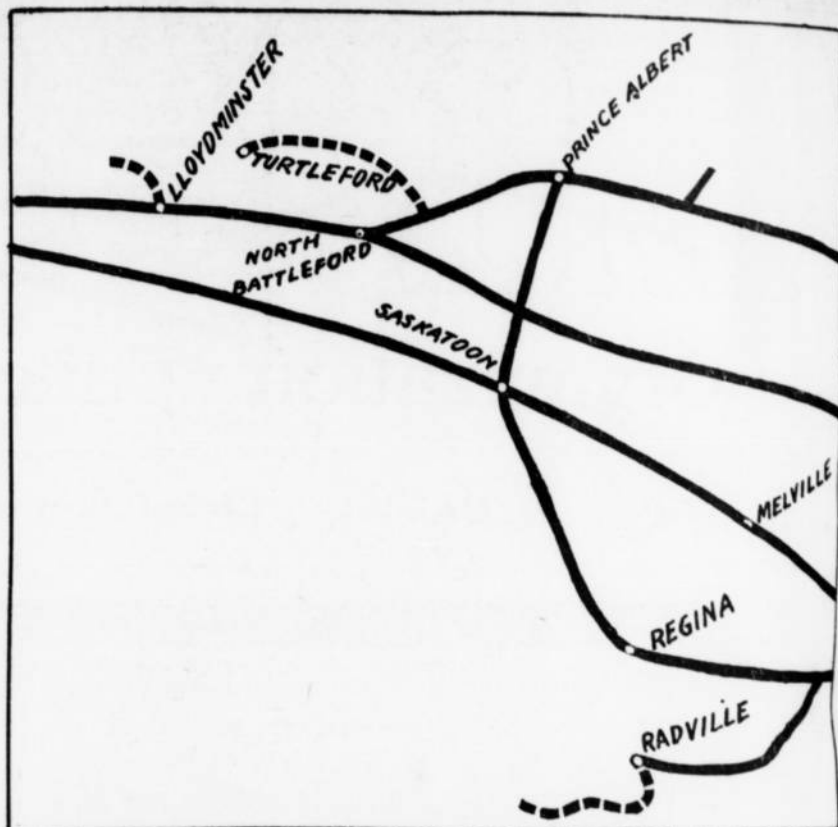
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## HIGHEST CASH RETURNS

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Map showing in dotted lines Canadian National branch lines rejected by the Senate.

The line running in a north-westerly direction from Lloydminster was projected to a point in or near township 53 or 54, range 6, west of the fourth meridian, the estimated mileage being 45 miles, including existing grading. This line was agreed to by the Senate railway committee on the ground that this was Canadian National territory, and that the people in the territory were entitled to as prompt a service as could be got. The bill was killed on the motion of Sir James Lougheed, who contended that the line was unnecessary because the C.P.R. were building in that direction.

The line from Turtleford to a point near Hafford, on the Prince Albert-Battleford line of the C.N.R. was commenced in 1920. It had the approval of the Senate railway committee, but it also was killed on the motion of Sir James Lougheed, who bewailed the cost of it. It was proposed to add 43 miles to the existing grade of 23 miles, to lay 45 miles of track and 30 miles of ballast in 1924 at a cost of \$966,000. In 1925 to grade an additional 36 miles and to lay track on the remaining 57 miles of grade, and do 35 miles of ballast at a cost of \$1,143,500, and in 1926 to complete the line to Hafford. The average haul at present for settlers was estimated at 32 miles, and the amount of grain available for

transportation at 2,400,000 bushels.

Another important line for Saskatchewan was one to run from Radville south, and then west, with a total of 115 miles, including existing grading. There was a peculiar situation with regard to this bill. The proposal in the bill was to build from Radville. A group of settlers in the locality waited upon parliament and asked that the line be built from Ritchie, and another group asked that it be extended from Bengough. The government, the court of last resort in the matter, decided upon the Radville proposal, and the Senate majority threw out the bill because there was a difference of opinion as to the best point of origin of the line, and the government had chosen the longer and more expensive line. It was estimated that 1,400,000 bushels of grain would be shipped by the proposed line and that the average haul of settlers in the district to be served by the line was 28 miles.

The bill for the continuation of the line running north-easterly from Melville, from mileage 24 to mile 41, near Nipawin, never emerged from the Senate committee. Senator Dandurand, government leader in the Senate, stated that the bill was adopted by the committee, but that the motion to report the bill was lost. Anyway, he "was unable to give any explanation or assurance to the community which is interested in the proposed branch line."

## Excelsior Club Marches On

\$100 in Cash Prizes for Boys and Girls—  
What Members Are Doing

TRUE to its name, the Excelsior Club of The Grain Growers' Guide is ever marching onward. Many of its members already belong to a school fair or Boys' and Girls' Club, but heaps of them are too far away to join any such organization. It makes no difference to the Excelsior Club where you live, provided you are doing a piece of interesting work. Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 16 (inclusive), is eligible for membership. There is absolutely no expense as no fee is charged. The only requirement is a letter to the secretary explaining what you are doing.

The handsome club button sent to every member is something anybody would be happy to wear. It is a gilt badge with black lettering, and looks very rich on the lapel of a coat or the front of a dress. The membership certificate is something to be proud of, too. You will receive both as soon as your letter reaches the secretary.

In the fall, \$100 in cash prizes will be awarded to the boys and girls who have done the best work during the 1924 season. Do not delay writing for membership any longer. Read below

what a few of the boys and girls are doing:

"I entered the club and had great success last year, so I am going to try again this year. Besides the pigs which I had for the club I had six others, out of which I saved one sow, and I am hoping to have a litter of little ones soon. With the money I got for the pigs last year I bought myself a new suit. I am going to try and get my pigs ready for market in the fall, and see if I can get enough money to go to Regina and get a new pair of glasses."  
—Allan Ziegler, age 11, Carlyle, Sask.

### Turkeys and Grain

"I would like to become a member of the Excelsior Club again this year. I will be raising turkeys and growing grain for exhibits at our local fair. I expect to make a radio to brighten our home on some of the dull evenings."  
—Calvin Vernon, Craigmyle, Alta.

"The last time I joined your club I made money in pigs, so this year I would like to invest in turkeys. I have a very suitable place to raise them, and can protect them from wild animals."  
—W. E. Milligan, Jr., Wadena, Sask.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

*Government Declines to Continue Work on Hudson Bay Railway Pending Further Investigations—Progressive Members Stage Attack on Senate—Transferable Vote Held for Another Session—By H. E. M. Chisholm*

OTTAWA, July 18.—Parliament prorogued on Saturday, after four-and-a-half months in session. Disappointment has been the keynote of the closing days of the session. The legislative program has been both extensive and diversified, and a number of important reforms have been instituted during the four and one-half months of continuous sittings. Nevertheless, the closing has been somewhat in the nature of an anti-climax, particularly from the western viewpoint.

In the first place the government announced that the question of amending the Franchise Act for the purpose of applying the transferable vote in single-member constituencies where more than two candidates offered themselves for election, has been abandoned for the present session at least. This, it may be mentioned, was one of the outstanding provisions appearing in the Speech from the Throne. It is rumored that the temporary relegation of this promise of electoral reform was part of a bargain with the urban members of the House with respect to the Redistribution Bill. There was a strong demand for a greater degree of representation by population on the part of members from Toronto, Montreal and other thickly-settled districts. The rumor has it that their demands were placated to a certain extent by the undertaking that the alternative voting system would not be introduced. In view of a promise, however, contained in the Speech from the Throne, it is difficult to see how the government can fail, before another election occurs, to have the principle applied with respect to the electoral laws of the Dominion. In the meantime, the redistribution has passed, and so far as representation is concerned, the country is ready for a general election whenever the government decides to bring about dissolution.

## H. B. R. Held Up

Still further disappointment, from the western viewpoint, was experienced on account of the fact that the government definitely stated that no further progress toward the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway could be made at the present time. On a motion to go into supply, Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, moved: "That in the opinion of this House, failure to complete the Hudson Bay Railway means a serious loss to the people of Western Canada."

Mr. Knox was ably supported in his advocacy of the completion of the road by Messrs. Bird, of Nelson; Evans, of Saskatoon; Beaubien, of Provencher; Stewart, of Humboldt; Campbell, of Mackenzie; Bancroft, Selkirk; McConica, of Battleford; Milne, of Neepawa; Gould, of Assiniboia; Brown, of Lisgar; Ward, of Dauphin, and Forke, of Brandon.

The attitude of the government was expressed by Hon. George P. Graham, who declared that in view of the diversity of opinion existing in the Dominion with respect to the feasibility of the route, the government did not feel itself compelled to undertake further expenditures until a more extensive enquiry had been instituted. The motion of Mr. Knox was defeated by a vote of

79 to 20, a certain number of the Ontario Progressive members voting with the government, and a considerable number being absent when the vote was taken at 7.30 a.m.

From present indication no further progress will be made toward the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway during the regime of the present parliament. There has been talk of a practical test of the route by means of vessels of the Canadian Mercantile Marine, and by the aid of seaplanes and radio telegraphy. But on account of the heavy vote against the project registered the other day, it is not anticipated that the government will even undertake it to that extent.

## Home Bank Depositors

The unanimous adoption, without discussion, of the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee, with respect to the Home Bank, came as a surprise even to parliament itself. The finding of the committee was to the effect that while the depositors of the Home Bank had no legal claim upon the government for recompense, they had a moral claim in equity. It is well known that several members, including Thomas Vien, of Lotbiniere; Herbert Marler, of St. Lawrence and St. George Division of Montreal, and others, had speeches carefully prepared on the subject, and it was anticipated that a very extensive debate would occur, but when the report was presented to the House for concurrence, it was declared carried without a single member rising to his feet to speak. The Commons, therefore, has unanimously decided that there is a moral obligation in equity resting upon the country, and the federal treasury to recompense the unfortunate depositors of the defunct bank.

While the government is fully seized of the importance of the verdict, and realizes the responsibility which rests upon it as a consequence thereof, the depositors will have to wait until parliament meets again before any federal action is taken toward relieving them from the present distress. When a bank fails the assets of the institution pass into the hands of the creditors. In the case of the Home Bank, two liquidators were appointed, the first, Mr. Clarkson, representing the mass of the creditors; and the second, Mr. Weldon, representing the depositors in particular. These two men are now engaged in the task of ascertaining just how much can be salvaged from the wreck. The government regards as only reasonable that before taking any definite action to relieve the depositors from their distress, the latter should work out their own salvation to the best of their ability, and realize upon the assets on hand before pressing for assistance from the federal treasury.

## Would Take 60 Per Cent.

It is pointed out that there is a civil claim of \$5,000,000 against the directors of the bank in respect of malfeasance. It has been estimated that this claim may not realize more than \$300,000, but the courts have yet to decide. Collections to date on the double liability amount to \$320,705, while the sum of \$1,722,864 remains unpaid, \$500,000 of which is owed by persons regarded as

being without financial responsibility. For those reasons, the liquidation is not sufficiently advanced in the opinion of the government, to allow any one to accurately judge the exact loss which will be sustained by the depositors. The total amount due to the depositors was \$14,767,511, on which 25 per cent., or a total of \$3,691,878 has been paid as an initial dividend. By resolution of June 25, addressed to the chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee by the committee of the Home Bank depositors, the latter undertook to accept from the government 60 cents on the dollar in full payment of all claims. The resolution added that in the event of the liquidators declaring a further dividend, they would take their chances on any loss, but that in the event of the dividend in question exceeding 15 cents on the dollar, the government would be reimbursed to the amount of the excess. Should the government finally decide to accept the offer and pay the 60 cents, the total amount involved would be \$9,148,671.60. The attitude of Premier King and his government is that until parliament can be advised more definitely as to the exact amount of loss sustained by the depositors, it would be highly unwise to undertake any measure of recompense. The premier intimated that at an early date next session the government would announce its intentions in the matter.

## "A Screaming Farce"

The action of the Senate in killing seven of the Canadian National branch line bills was strongly resented in the Commons by Charles Davies, of North Battleford, on Thursday last. "While we are trying to bring people into this country," said Mr. Davies, "and to place them along the lines of the Canadian National Railway, the action of a certain body in this parliament, during this session, has made it so that thousands of people are leaving this land. They are going out at the present time by the hundreds, simply because, after waiting long and patiently for the promised railway, they have become tired of waiting. The government was perfectly sincere in trying to give these people railway facilities, but the government is not supreme, nor are we in this House supreme. There are other people who have a say in the matter. A certain irresponsible body of men has decided to kill off the very best feeders of the Canadian National; feeders that would produce revenue from

the first day the first wheel was rolled over the steel. Whether this is an organized attempt or not we all have our opinions, but it is time for this government and this House to assert themselves when the true representatives of the people say that such-and-such-a thing shall be done. I say that this House should be supreme. Under the present system democratic government is a screaming farce." The member for Battleford appealed to the government to take some step toward remedying the action of the Senate. In reply, the Hon. George P. Graham, declared that he could not see how the wishes of the member of North Battleford could be met without a change being made in the British North America Act.

"Well, let us make it," said Tom Sales, of Saltcoats.

## Farmers' Union and Wheat Pool

In a letter to the press, W. M. Thrasher, member of the executive of the Farmers' Union, referring to circular letter No. 37, regarding election of Farmers' Union candidates to the Wheat Pool college of delegates, states that he finds that Mr. Schwartz, secretary of the Union, "acted upon the instructions of the central executive board," and he "deeply regrets" that he stated that "Mr. Schwartz exceeded his authority."

L. P. McNamee, president of the Farmers' Union, has also written to the press, stating that the Union executive "are directly responsible for the issuing of the circular letter No. 37, and it does not make any apologies for their action in the matter." Mr. McNamee contends that the action was necessary to offset efforts of "certain grain corporations" to obtain control of the pool.

D. E. Darrah, of the Hart-Parr Co. is to give talks over the radio from CKY, Winnipeg, July 28, and from CKCK, Regina, during exhibition week. Mr. Darrah has given over 20 talks from American broadcasting stations on the subject of decreasing production costs through the use of modern farm machinery, a subject of considerable interest at the present time in Western Canada. His talks are purely educational. He will undoubtedly have a large invisible audience on the occasion of these addresses, as he is said to be a good radio speaker as well as being thoroughly conversant with his subject.

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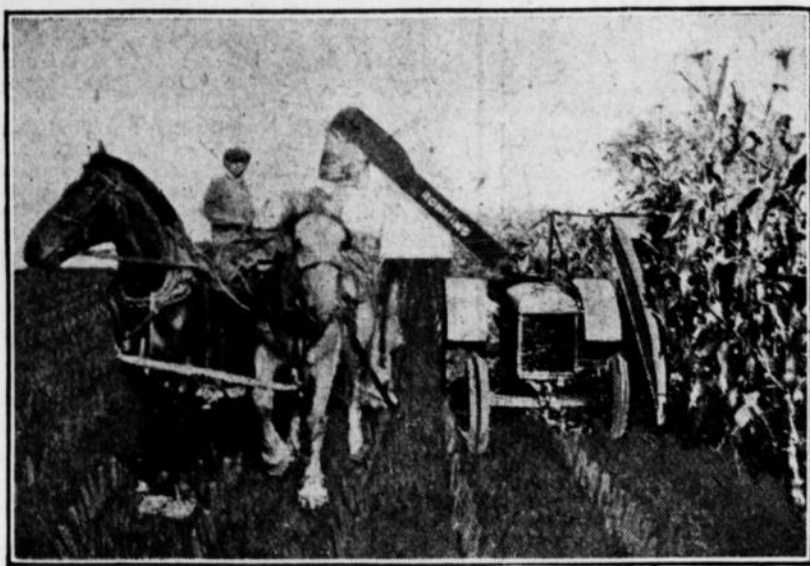
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.





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Sell your corn binder—sell your ensilage cutter—no binder twine to buy—no bundles to pitch—no extra help to pay, house and feed—only half the teams needed—and time cut right in two.

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to inspect the 1924 MOODY THRESHING MACHINES at Regina Fair, July 28 to August 3, inclusive.

1924 New Model Moody Separators are the most up-to-date separators sold in Canada.

**BETTER IN 1845—STILL BETTER TODAY.**

Equipped with Hart Feeders, Hart Grain Registers and under-shot cylinders. Sold under guarantee to be of large capacity, thresh grain clean from the head. Will not crack it or throw it over the rear.

Every party purchasing a Moody Separator at Regina Fair will receive special prices and terms, also have their railroad fare paid both ways.

Do not fail to examine the Moody Line at Regina Fair. If you cannot attend the fair write us for special terms and prices.

**The Matthew Moody & Sons Co.**  
SASKATOON, SASK.

### Big Elevator Merger

Chicago, July 15.—The farmers of the United States were given the opportunity to own the largest grain marketing company in the United States through the merger of five large grain companies, four in Chicago and one in Kansas City, effected here today.

The Grain Marketing Company, the name of the merged concern, is capitalized at \$26,000,000, and eventually is intended to be farmer-owned, controlled and operated.

The companies merged are the Armour Grain Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Company, the John C. Schaffer Grain Company, Rosenbaum Bros., and the Davis, Noland, Merrill Grain Company, the latter of Kansas City.

### 50,000,000 Bushels Space

The new company, incorporated under the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Act, which conforms to the National Capper-Volstead Marketing Act, will control

elevator space in Chicago and other cities, with a capacity of more than 50,000,000 bushels. The Bartlett Frazier Company, of Chicago, mentioned in original plans for the merger, is not included in today's plans, but it was reported it might amalgamate later.

Under the financial plan for the merger, 1,000,000 shares of common stock of \$1.00 par value, 1,000,000 shares of "A" preferred of \$25 par value, and 500,000 shares of "B" preferred of \$50 par value will be issued. The "A" preferred will be sold only to farmers, who will be given an opportunity to buy an equal amount of shares of common stock, the common stock not to be disposed of in any other manner.

The "B" preferred stock is to be redeemed as rapidly as the "A" preferred is sold, so that eventually farmers will be the only stockholders in the company, as stock is to be sold only to farmers, producers and grain growers.

Besides large elevator space in Chicago the merged concern will also control space in Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Winona, Minn.; Fort Worth, Texas, and points in the east, including Toledo, Fairport, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; Buffalo, N.Y., and some export points, including Galveston, Texas City, Tex.; Norfolk and Depot Harbor, Georgian Bay.

### Farmer Leaders Cautious

The committee, representing co-operative elevator concerns, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and various other farm agencies of a co-operative nature, which has been studying the proposition, and which has endorsed the plan with reservations, said that it will continue to watch development of the project for a time before taking final action.

The executive officials of the big grain companies included in the merger have offered to run the merged company for five years and instruct the growers in the handling of grain. The executives of the five companies, according to their plans, will work on a salary basis, the new company being run by a board of directors, with the farmers in control of two-thirds of the directorate. On the board it is planned to have men representing the elevator companies, grain dealers, bankers and railroads.

The new company, those in charge of the merger say, will assist all co-operatives in marketing their grain and solving financial problems and will effect economies by combining offices, leased wires and other facilities.

### Results Expected

The announcement of the offer of the five big grain companies to merge and become a farmer-owned and operated enterprise was made some time ago, when committees representing the farmers' organizations and the co-operative elevator companies were named to study the plan.

Among results anticipated by those involved, according to the announcement today, are:

Absolute ownership by farmers of their own marketing agency; control of ample credit for any transactions the company may undertake; participation in economies resulting from the taking over of the concerns; adoption in a practical way of the principle of co-operation; and participation in the earnings of the company, both in investment dividends and patronage dividends.

### Railway Commission at Winnipeg

The proposed new Canadian Freight Classification No. 17, came before the Board of Railway Commissioners sitting at Winnipeg, on July 14, 15 and 16, the chief matters of controversy being those raised by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which sought to protect the interests of the farmers on a number of points.

H. J. Symington, K.C., represented the council, and the case presented by him included the following points:

1. Opposition to upwards of 400 proposed increases in classification, involving an increase in freight rates on a wide list of commodities.

2. Opposition to several thousand proposed increases in minimum car-load weights, making it necessary for the shipper either to buy in larger quantities or pay freight on empty space.

3. Opposition to a proposed regulation which would have the effect of preventing farmers from co-operating in the purchase of gasoline and kerosene and unloading direct from tank cars into their own tanks and barrels.

4. A request for a reduction in some cases in the minimum freight rate in small shipments, and

5. The elimination of the restrictive mixture rule now in force in Western Canada, and the application throughout Canada of the eastern rule, which permits practically all kinds of articles to be mixed in a car load, at the car-load rate of the highest class goods in the car.

### Council Makes Impression

Mr. Symington was ably assisted in the presentation of the case by H. A. Stimpson, superintendent of the traffic department of the United Grain Growers Limited, who gave evidence as to the serious effect which the proposed increases in classification and car-load

minimums would have, if adopted, by increasing freight rates and also by making it impossible in many cases for farmers' locals to continue to purchase their requirements in car-load quantities. Mr. Stimpson also expressed the opinion that the extension to the West of the mixing privilege enjoyed by eastern shippers would be beneficial to retailers and consumers, and gave instances to show the saving in freight charges which would result.

During Mr. Stimpson's evidence it was announced by G. C. Ransome, on behalf of the railways, that since the filing of the objections of the Council of Agriculture, certain reductions in the classification had been agreed to by the railways, these affecting agricultural implements and other commodities.

The stand of the Council of Agriculture on the mixing rule was supported by the Retail Merchants Association of Manitoba, represented by the secretary, J. H. Curle, and by resolutions from the Portage la Prairie Board of Trade, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and numerous farmers' locals throughout the West.

### The Jobbers' Arguments

Opposition to the open mixture rule came from the Winnipeg Board of Trade, represented by A. E. Hoskin, K.C., the Calgary Board of Trade, represented by Mr. Hanna, and a number of wholesalers and jobbers in Winnipeg and other western cities.

The railways, represented by W. B. Lanigan, of the C.P.R., W. G. Menders, of the C.N.R., and other officials also opposed the open mixture. Mr. Lanigan, in cross-examination by Mr. Symington, admitted, however, that at a meeting held at Calgary in 1918, he had made a lengthy argument claiming that the restricted mixture rule could not be defended, and that the open mixture now asked for by the farmers and retailers would not injure the railways, but was a concession to which the public was entitled. Mr. Lanigan explained his change of view by the fact that the wholesale and jobbing trade had made strong objection to the open mixture rule which they considered would injure their business.

The argument of the jobbers put forward by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Hoskin was, first, that there was no necessity for the open mixture rule because retail merchants and farmers' organizations would not be able to make use of it, and second, that they would use it to make purchases in the East, and thus deprive the Western jobber of business to which he was entitled. The jobbers and wholesalers, it was pointed out, had made large investments in Western Canada, they had enabled many merchants to enter and remain in business by the extension of credit, and they were performing a service to the community which could not be given by Eastern houses which would be enabled to compete with them if the open mixture was permitted.

### Same Rights as East

Mr. Symington made a strong argument in favor of the open mixture rule in the West. He quoted Mr. Lanigan and other railway authorities to show that from the railway point of view there was no objection to the open mixture, and that in fact the rule would result in economy of operation and better use of cars. He contended that as a matter of law the difference in treatment between East and West amounted to unjust discrimination, and was therefore forbidden by the Railway Act. The Railway Commission he maintained had no right to approve of a rule designed to give jobbers or any other class of people special protection, and he urged most strongly that the people of the West should be given the same rights as those of the East to make mixed shipments at the car load rate.

The Winnipeg sitting concluded the present western tour of the Railway Commission. It is probable that further hearings on the proposed new classification will be held in Eastern Canada.

The members of the board present at the hearing were Assistant Chief Commissioner S. J. McLean (presiding); Commissioner A. C. Boyce, and Commissioner Hon. Frank Oliver.—J. W. W.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 23, 1924

## Saskatchewan's Plebiscite

The result of the liquor plebiscite in Saskatchewan marks a complete reaction on the question of prohibition in the prairie provinces. By a large majority government sale of liquor has been approved, although like Manitoba, Saskatchewan has declared against the sale of beer on licensed premises.

It would be a mistake, however, to ignore the very large vote recorded in all three provinces in favor of prohibition. It is evident that the experience of the last few years has led many to believe that while prohibition is desirable, and should remain the goal for the temperance movement, there is yet to be done a considerable work of education along the old lines in order to secure that volume of public support which is necessary to ensure the enforcement of such a law. The reaction it may justly be claimed is not so much against the principle of prohibition as against a procedure for securing it which had results not anticipated, and which, indeed, were not to be anticipated in any community in which observance of the law is taken as the normal course of life.

The people of the prairie provinces have now authorized systems of government control and sale of liquor as a compromise between the vicious open bar and absolute prohibition. They have indicated a desire to get a working system that will escape the evil of lawlessness and contempt for law on the one hand and the degradation of the liquor traffic on the other. The compromise is decidedly a step toward the abolition of an ancient and an admitted evil. From that vantage ground the prohibitionists can still carry on their work of seeking to rid humanity of the curse of liquor.

## The Progressive Split

Four more Progressives in the House of Commons have joined the six seceding members. These four, W. C. Good and P. Elliott, of Ontario; W. J. Ward, Dauphin, Manitoba, and G. C. Coote, Macleod, Alberta, sent the following letter to Mr. Forke, Progressive leader:

As our names have been associated in recent newspaper dispatches with those of the seceding members of the Progressive group, and as there has been a demand that we should define our position, we herewith make the following brief statement:

In the first place, we should like to say that we are in large measure in agreement with the statement of principles and viewpoint issued by the seceding members. In the second place, as regards the work of parliament, we have been for a long time in active and regular collaboration with most of the seceders, and believe it our duty to continue that collaboration. For the remainder of the session, therefore we think it better to discontinue our attendance at the Progressive caucus. We believe further, that a proper re-organization of the group would result in increased harmony and efficiency, and might bring about re-union. We sincerely hope that such a desirable re-organization may take place before the work of another session begins.

This letter is much less emphatic than the letter of withdrawal signed by the original six dissenters. It is apparent that these four members wavered a considerable time before deciding upon their action. It will be a satisfaction to note that they, as well as the other six with whom they will now be associated, are not divided from the main group of Progressives on any matter of public policy. Furthermore, their intimation that a re-organization of the Progressive group might

result in a re-union, may afford a solution of the difficulty.

While the Progressives in both groups are in accord on matters of public policy, it must frankly be admitted that their divided efforts in parliament cannot be as effective as one well-organized group. There is nothing in the relationship between any Progressive member and his constituents which need prevent him organizing and co-operating with his fellow Progressives at Ottawa. After all, the Progressive members were sent to Ottawa by their constituencies to get results, not to demand special favors for Western Canada, but to secure economic justice and a square deal for all with special emphasis on the needs of agriculture. There is no doubt that the general feeling throughout this country is that the Progressives in parliament should be well organized, and that they should be in one group in order to carry on in the most effective manner possible. Their leader, and their whip and other officers, are all elected by themselves and can be changed by themselves if and when it may be desirable. There is no need of an iron-clad type of organization, nor of utter subservience either to whip, leader or caucus, but there is need of co-operation and compromise, as in any and every organization that hopes to accomplish anything. It was by means of compromise and co-operation in each and every individual constituency that the Progressive members themselves were elected. By the same method for many years the farmers' organizations in these provinces have been effective. By the same method at Ottawa there can be Progressive unity where there is now a division.

## Weak Leadership

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, with about 6,500,000 acres of wheat under contract from over 46,000 farmers, was the result of joint efforts of the Farmers' Union, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and farmers outside both organizations. At the outset of the campaign it was announced to be a joint farmers' effort for the welfare of the wheat growers generally. Recently, however, some officials of the Farmers' Union have been claiming the credit for the wheat pool success, and an official bulletin was issued by the executive officers of the Farmers' Union aiming to control the pool through the election of Union directors. The Farmers' Union attitude in this matter is an unfortunate one, and is a menace to the future success of the pool. True co-operators never attempt to hog individual credit for co-operative enterprises. The Farmers' Union officers have displayed a poor co-operative spirit. Farmers who ship their wheat through the pool will have little interest in this profitless debate as to who is entitled to the credit for the pool. They are primarily interested in the price they will get for their wheat, and will be anxious to have the most capable board of directors possible without regard to their relationship to either the association or the union. The contract holders own the pool and should take good care that they control it.

No permanent and useful farmers' organization can be built upon unstable foundations of prejudice, misrepresentation, or self-seeking. L. P. McNamee, president of the Farmers' Union, judging by his public remarks, has not that regard for facts which will strengthen either himself or the Union. For some reason or other he has a deep pre-

judice against The Grain Growers' Guide. In a letter in The Progressive, on June 5, Mr. McNamee asks, "Why did The Grain Growers' Guide (in 1922) advise the farmers of the West, that owing to the conditions in Europe there was no demand for Canadian wheat?" The answer to this question is that The Grain Growers' Guide never advised the farmers of any such thing. Mr. McNamee's insinuation is entirely evolved from his own imagination simply to take a slam at The Guide. Our main wheat market is in Europe, always has been and will continue to be for many years to come. Again, in Union Education Bulletin, No. 2, signed by Mr. McNamee, in dealing with the export price of wheat, we read, "witness the record of our farmers' official organs, none of which publish the spread of prices between Winnipeg and Liverpool." Mr. McNamee had only to read the market page of The Guide to find the Liverpool prices quoted alongside the Winnipeg prices every week. Apparently, however, he did not want the facts, he merely wanted to attack The Guide.

Mr. McNamee is also by letter and bulletin endeavoring to prove to the farmers that they were robbed of 30 cents a bushel on their wheat in 1922, for which he unloads the blame on the farmers' companies. Both the big farmers' companies have been engaged in the export business for some years under capable management, and have endeavored to make every possible cent of profit for their shareholders, yet they have failed to find that 30 cents a bushel. In some years they have failed to find any profit in exporting wheat. The Alberta Wheat Pool, in an official statement on the result of its operations to June 30, 1924, shows an average sale price of \$1.02 which it compares with an estimated average price at Fort William for the same period of 99½¢, or a difference of 2½¢, which, of course, will be subject to dispute on the method of arriving at the Fort William average. Are both farmers' companies and the Alberta Wheat Pool camouflaging the farmers, and is Mr. McNamee the only sincere and honest leader? Such statements as Mr. McNamee has been making will result in nothing but damage to the farmers' cause generally, without any corresponding benefit to himself or to the Farmers' Union.

## Amending the Bank Act

In the process of winding up the Home Bank a few things have been revealed about the Bank Act which are decidedly contrary to popular ideas regarding the protection afforded by the act. One of these things is the function of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund. It was generally understood that this fund was an insurance contributed to by all the banks for the purpose of redeeming the outstanding notes of an insolvent bank, the payments to this fund being part of the price paid by the banks for the privilege of issuing notes.

When the Home Bank closed its doors it had outstanding notes of about \$2,000,000. The bank had to its credit in the Circulation Redemption Fund about \$100,000, and it transpires that this sum is all that is available to count as assets of the bank in the meeting of its liabilities. The balance of \$1,900,000 required to redeem the outstanding notes of the bank is a loan from the Circulation Redemption Fund, and is a first charge upon the assets of the bank.

On July 11, H. E. Spencer, Progressive M.P. for Battle River, moved an amendment



to the Bank Act, which would have had the effect of making the Circulation Redemption Fund a real insurance fund, and wholly available for the redemption of the notes of an insolvent bank, the contribution of each bank to the fund being thus the equivalent of an insurance premium, and part of the price for the privilege of issuing notes.

"The provisions in the act," declared W. C. Good, Progressive M.P. for Brant, referring to this fund, "have been pretty much of a fraud upon the public." The debate, in fact showed that many of the members were surprised at the real character of the fund, but the government opposed the amendment and even the proposition that the fund should be an insurance. The amendment was rejected on a vote of 94 to 42, only Progressives and Labor voting for it, and thus another effort to protect depositors in chartered banks was frustrated.

On the same day E. J. Garland, Progressive M.P. for Bow River, moved an amendment to the Bank Act to the effect that no loan of an amount in excess of 10 per cent. of the paid-up capital may be made by any bank to a director of the bank or to any company, or corporation in which the president, general manager or director of a bank is a partner or shareholder, without the approval of the full board of directors. The Bank Act at present makes necessary for such a loan the approval of two-thirds of the directors present at a meeting, but as the act also makes a quorum for such meetings to be not less than three, it is apparent that two directors might authorize such loans. The object of the amendment was to prevent just such mismanagement and trifling with the funds of a bank as occurred in the Home Bank. The amendment had previously been passed by a large majority of the Banking and Commerce Committee.

It was strongly supported by Mr. Meighen, who contended that it was necessary "to protect depositors and note-holders against selfish, grasping adventurers who get themselves placed upon directorates, and so placed, play havoc with the funds of which they are trustees." The government again was adamant and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 69 to 57, the minority being composed of Progressives, Labor and some Conservatives.

The rejection of these amendments shows that there is still much to be done in the way of making the Bank Act the protection that it ought to be for the public. They should be brought up again at the next session of parliament, and early enough to prevent the government pleading, as it did in this case, that the session was too far advanced to give proper consideration to new legislation.

### Quick Action Required

The railways in pursuance of their stated intention to give the most literal interpretation to the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, have filed tariffs in which the agreement rates are withheld from those parts of the railways which were not in existence in 1898 when the agreement came into force. This affects a considerable part of the prairie provinces and many manufacturing centres in Ontario, and, naturally, this action of the railways is arousing resentment and protest.

The Board of Railway Commissioners have time and again ruled that under the section of the Railway Act which forbids discrimination in rates, the Crow's Nest Pass rates cannot be applied, as the railways are now trying to apply them, and that the rates as prescribed in the agreement must be applied over the whole railway system, otherwise discrimination would result.

The railways have hitherto accepted the rulings of the Railway Commission, and the agreement rates have been applied without causing discrimination. But after strenuously opposing the restoration of the agreement without success, the railways are now challenging the Railway Commission's interpretation of the Railway Act, and appear to be preparing for a legal fight over the whole question, while the Commission, according to report from Ottawa, is taking the stand that the question of the equalizing of the rates is one for the government to deal with. If that be the case the government should act, and act quickly, for it must have known what the restoration of the agreement meant, and it certainly was warned by the railways of what they intended to do.

### Editorial Notes

An agricultural commission appointed by the Irish government to enquire into the condition of agriculture in Ireland, has just reported, and a minority of the commission has recommended that a guaranteed price be paid for a limited quantity of Irish-grown wheat, and that all millers in Ireland be required to use a certain proportion of home-grown with imported wheat. It is further suggested that limitations be placed on the importation of flour, and that the importation of wheat, flour and maize be regulated and controlled by a grain board as a state monopoly. This is something like the suggestion made by the executive of the British Labor Party with regard to the importation of wheat and flour into Great Britain.

The newspapers are carrying news of a revolution in Brazil, but it appears to be nothing but the customary substitute for an election in a South-American republic.



The Wreckers



# Parliament in Action

*Long Speeches, "Extensive Notes" and Endless Repetition of Arguments Absorb Time of the House, Weary the Members and Cost the Country Good Money---By J. T. Hull*

THERE is a story told of a member of the British House of Lords, who was escorting a party of American tourists on a trip down the Thames. In the dim distance the Houses of Parliament loomed into view. "What's that place?" asked a lady: "A gas works?" "Yes, madam," answered the noble lord without batting an eyelid, "of the whole United Kingdom." The story was probably invented to show that radicalism, Lloyd George and the Parliament Act, had stimulated a sense of humor in the old aristocracy.

An English political weekly used to carry its account of the doings of parliament under the title "The Talking Shop." It sounds irreverent, but after all, talking is the main feature of parliaments. The Canadian parliament has not behind it the adventurous and exciting history of the Mother of Parliaments, but it lives well up to the traditions, and when it comes to talking—well, it has not yet taken the drastic steps taken by its great exemplar to limit the supply to the effective demand. In the British parliament, the closure, the kangaroo and the guillotine, put a crimp in the aspirations of the argumentative members; at Ottawa they just talk, and talk, and when the subject has become threadbare they begin all over again until the supply of talkers—not the talk—runs out, because, except in committee, a member may only speak once on a given subject of debate.

## The Chamber

The chamber is oblong, with galleries running right round. It is divided by a spacious aisle running from the main entrance, which is guarded by the sergeant-at-arms, to the speaker's chair at the other end. Just below the speaker's chair is the clerk's table. The members sit at desks in sections of two, the rows of desks being six tiers deep. To the right of the speaker are the government supporters, the ministers occupying the two front tiers opposite the clerk's table. On the left of the speaker sit the members of "His Majesty's loyal opposition." The leaders of the opposition sit opposite to the ministers so as to be closer to the jobs they think they ought to have. Below them and towards the main entrance, in a position where they may be seen and seldom heard, sit the Progressives. Opposite to the speaker and above the main entrance is the speaker's gallery, reserved for the governor-general and the elite of Ottawa, where ladies who have nothing else to do, bring their crocheting and knitting and get a thrill at the "wild" oratory of those whom the Montreal Star calls the "ferocious radicals" of the West.

The gallery on the right of the speaker is for members and their friends, on the left for senators and their friends who go in to see the Commons froth over the legislative butchery of the Senate. Above the speaker's chair is the press gallery on the left side of which sit the reporters for the papers that support the opposition, with the reporters for papers that support the government on the right side, and independents squeezing in where they can. This division in the press gallery emphasizes the magnificent independence of the public press and the impartiality with which it views the proceedings of parliament.

Above the press gallery and behind it, where little can be heard and not much seen, is the gallery for the common people, who, while sitting in it can look upon the other galleries and meditate upon the equality that accompanies a democratic form of government, when an election is not in sight.

In the British House the members sit on benches; they have no desks. The ministers and leaders of the opposition, when speaking, stand by the clerk's table. At Ottawa the members speak from their seats and refer eloquently to the "treasury benches," or "the front opposition benches," as they do at Westminster. The carpet on the floor of the chamber is green,

the blotting pads on the members' desks are green, and the speeches of some of the members give unity to the color scheme. Smartly attired pages flit about the chamber, and when not occupied they sit on the steps at the foot of the speaker, rising to attention when he speaker rises to speak and sinking indolently to rest when he sits down. Their activity in responding to signals from members, stamps them as exceptional boys; no ordinary boy shows such a capacity for working at full pressure.

## Reading Essays

There are 235 members of the House of Commons, but one would never suspect it from a casual look in. The average member, glowing with ardor to save the country, has to be content with an audience of between 30 and 40, and at that, he speaks before them, but not to them. His gaze goes beyond the chamber and is fixed upon his constituency. He speaks to the Hansard reporter, who graciously corrects his grammar and dresses up the speech for popular consumption.

Speeches are not supposed to be read in parliament, but the rule is winked at, a bulky manuscript in the hands of an ardent patriot passing the censorship of the speaker under the euphemistic term of "extensive notes." One of the most inspiring sights of the House is 30 or 40 members, trying to appear interested in a French speaker as he ticks off one by one the sheets of his manuscript, and rolls off his remarks in a tone which makes one wonder whether he is delivering a speech, reading an essay, telling a story or singing a song. It would save a lot of time and expense if members who must read their speeches would simply rise in their seats and say: "Mr. Speaker; I beg to place on Hansard the opinions I wish to express on this important topic, and thus secure a record, for the benefit of my constituents, of my endeavors to represent them adequately and as effectively as possible, and to show that I stand firmly by the platform on which I was elected, and by my party." He would then hand his manuscript to the Hansard reporter, who would be saved the trouble of re-writing it, the House would be saved a lot of time and the country a lot of money.

Take the debate on the Speech from the Throne. In this debate the member is privileged to wander all over the political arena and talk about everything—

"From shoes, and ships, and sealing wax,

To cabbages and kings.  
And if the sea is boiling hot  
And whether pigs have wings."

Generally the opposition talk about the iniquity of the party in power, the party in power of the iniquity of the

opposition when it was in power, and the Progressives of the way both of them have fooled the people and are doing their best to fool them some more.

## Volumes of Tariff Hash

Or take the recent debate on the budget. The government had made some slight reductions in the tariff, not enough to hurt anybody or anything, but still, reductions. The tariff has been debated in the House of Commons for 50 years, and the speeches on protection versus tariff for revenue if bound in separate volumes would make a respectable library, and the whole works would be of less value than two or three standard works on the economics of international trade. But the members went at it as if nothing had been said on the subject before and the protectionists roped in Clay, and Webster, and Lincoln, and McKinley, while the others resurrected Macaulay, and John Stuart Mill, and Peel, and Cobden. From April 10 to May 15, a thin House listened wearily to the wailings of those who saw the country going to smash, empty dinner pails and wholesale bankruptcies; to the glowing, verbal pictures of those who saw a return of prosperity, full dinner pails and expanded industries, and to the more sober word pictures of those who couldn't see what all the fuss was about.

Through it all Premier King would flit in and out of the chamber, ministers would chat together or read the papers, Mr. Meighen would loiter in his seat, clasp his knee, and wait for a chance to spring some cutting sarcasm upon a too venturesome Liberal, while his lieutenant, Sir Henry Drayton, would sit and twiddle his thumbs and anon give vent to a mephistophelian "Ha, ha," that would bring the speaker up sharp and disturb the indolent serenity of the chamber.

## Parliamentary Repartee

"Hear, hear," says Premier King to a remark of his own quoted by a Toronto member, who has the floor. The speaker goes on: "Will the prime minister say 'hear, hear,' to this," and he quotes another remark, which, it must be admitted, does not gibe with the policy of the government. The prime minister does not say "Hear, hear." He looks cross and uncomfortable, but Mr. Meighen promptly fills the gap. "Hear, hear," says the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition, and his followers smile audibly, and the Progressives genially, while the Liberals put on the same expression as their leader.

"Eighty thousand consumers of Canadian produced wheat have gone to the United States," vociferates another speaker. "They are still eating," Mr.

Forke interjects mildly. "Yes, food produced in the United States," is the snappy comeback which cannot be answered in five words.

The member for Parkdale has the floor. He is a business man, he tells the House, and he is contemptuous of political economy. It was all right a hundred years ago when Adam Smith or somebody with a name like that lived, but times have changed. Political economy is out of date; business principles have taken its place. The member is desperately in earnest; he loses his notes and his references, and he gives up the hunt for them in disgust. The House roars at his wild swings and ponderous jabs; he gets into an intercalation with a Progressive, which is ended by the dignified command of the speaker. The member speaks for over an hour. A Niagara of words and not a single idea.

## A Point of Etiquette

Mr. Woodsworth moves an amendment to the budget. It involves a nice point in the technique of parliamentary procedure. Mr. Meighen takes it in hand. He is a stickler for parliamentary etiquette. He dissects it clause by clause, almost line by line and word by word. He quotes authorities. The House is wide awake. This is a really interesting question. The amendment, says the leader of His Majesty's opposition, is out of order. It had been altered by the speaker after being moved in the House by the member for Centre Winnipeg, and, consequently, the motion as read by the speaker was not the same as that submitted to the House by the member for Centre Winnipeg. In fact there was no motion before the House, because nobody had moved the motion read by the speaker.

The speaker reserves his decision until he can weigh the matter carefully. A fine point has been raised and the House is better attended than usual to hear the speaker's decision. Before he gives it he invites further discussion, and the Conservative whip, in the absence of his leader, rises to reinforce his arguments. Mr. Speaker gives his decision. He has a rich, sonorous voice. When he calls out "Order—r-r," it rolls over the House with a dignity and force that commands respect and obedience. He has given consideration to this matter. He quotes indubitable authority. He disagrees with the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition. He cites British precedent and Canadian precedent. The amendment, he declares, is in order. There is anger in the Conservative ranks because the ruling shuts out a straight protectionist Conservative amendment to the budget. The Liberals receive the decision soberly because it means they will have to vote against a lot they have been saying in their speeches. The Progressives wonder what they ought to do about it. An awkward situation, from a parliamentary point of view, has been created by the impulsive altogether-too-logical member for Centre Winnipeg.

## The Whip and Opposition

The debate goes on and the time comes when the vote has to be taken. The whips have arranged that it shall be taken on a given day when it is figured that everybody has been given a chance to save the country and do his duty by his constituents. "Whip," is another parliamentary phrase copied from Westminster. It was borrowed from the terminology of the hunting field by Edmund Burke, who, in a speech in the British House in 1769, told how ministers, to save themselves from defeat, had sent out to bring in every one of their supporters—"whipping them in." A year or two later a political writer described an imaginary politician as one who "was first a whipper-in to the premier and then became premier himself." Doubtless whips have that ambition sometimes; anyway, the name stuck, and Canadian politicians imported it. The origin of

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A thin House listens wearily to an ardent patriot, showing how the government is running the country into a hole.



# Calgary's Stampede

*Alberta's Pioneer Livestock Industry Portrayed in all its Color and Romance During Week of Riotous Holiday---By H. H. C. Anderson*

**C**ALGARY is now recovering from the biggest celebration that ever took place in this city that steadily refuses to forget its youthful cow-town days.

The 1924 exhibition and stampede is over, but it will be a long time before the memory of the event fades from the minds of the 9,500 outside visitors who were in the city during the week. All attendance records were shattered during the week, when a total of 167,279 people paid admission to the grounds. This is a gain of 29,441 over the 1923 crowds, and 69,547 more than attended the exhibition in 1922.

Elated with the success of this year's show, the exhibition management have already announced a monster celebration for 1925, the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the first Fort Calgary, at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers.

For a solid week this year Calgary threw off all restraint, forgot her city ways and lived back in the freedom of the cow-town regime. Relegated to the background, automobiles and street cars were forgotten and King Horse reigned supreme. And the most honored guests from the big ranches of southern Alberta scorned train travel on their pilgrimage. They came with their chuck wagon outfits.

## The Stampede Atmosphere

The stampede has now reached the stage when it is more than a series of western events, even though they are featured by the finest horsemanship. The stampede in Calgary means a city of 70,000 people who all go mildly crazy for one week and forget everything but how to enjoy themselves and entertain their guests. That intangible thing—the spirit of the stampede—is now the factor that visitors find remarkable. If proof were needed that the event has come to be a permanent institution, this year's show supplied it.

The afternoon and evening performances at the grounds were excellent—they had to be to attract the record crowds who paid money at the turnstiles all week—but the real feature of the celebration, particularly to outside visitors, was the "Stampede Trail" rumpus that took place in the heart of the business section every morning.

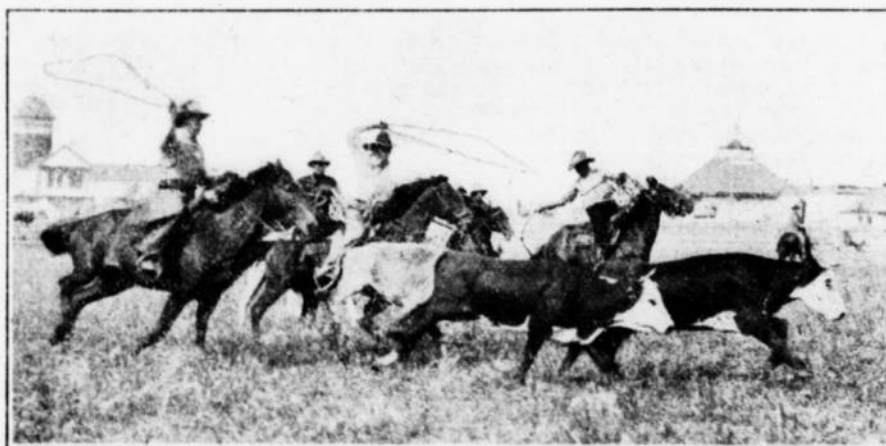
The Stampede Trail celebration meant a visit to the downtown district by hundreds of Indians, cowboys and ranch outfits. It meant the arrival of Slim Moorehouse and Glen House's famous 32-horse team, pulling eight loaded grain wagons. It meant that business men had to forget affairs for an hour and join in the impromptu program that varied with every whim of the celebrating cow punchers. There were all sorts of prizes to compete for every morning, but the boys from the various ranch outfits that had chuck wagons in the city took good care that the "doings" did not quiet down to any mere judging of costumes. It was wild and eastern visitors who crowded the streets got, as the saying goes, "an awful kick out of it."

## Petes Score Heavily

The climax of the show, so far as the stampede was concerned, came with



A stiff-legged buckner



An incident in the Wild Cow Milking Contest

the finals of the cowboys bucking horse contest on Friday afternoon, an event which finally went to Pete La Grandeur, of Pincher Creek, who had a shade of a decimal over Pete Knight, Crossfield, in the points awarded by the judges. The following summary of points indicates how close the competition was in this event:

1. Pete La Grandeur ..... \$9.73
2. Pete Knight, Crossfield..... \$9.70
3. Bayse Collins, Elnora ..... \$6.90
4. Scott Seeley, Pedro, N.D. .... \$5.53

On the final day of the bucking, Pete Knight made the ride of the afternoon on "Alberta Kid," the horse that figured in the grand final last year. Bayse Collins also gave a sensational ride on "Tumbleweed," a big rangy horse that proved one of the sensations of the stampede. Pete La Grandeur's ride on "27 Bay," was not as sensational as the other two, but he made up his points on his average riding on the previous days, when he gave some splendid exhibitions.

Knight's ride was a classic. When the chute gates yawned open the Kid paused; Knight drove his spurs into his shoulders, and "Hell on its hind legs" came out of that chute. Two terrific bucks the Kid gave, then Pete scratched him some more. He rose high on his front legs, sun-fished once and then came down straight-legged for another three terrific bucks.

"Ride him, cowboy," coaxed the grandstand. "Knock on 'im, Pete," echoed the cowboys around the chutes, and Pete sure "knocked" on him. Three more jumps and the spurs bit into his hindquarters. Three more bucks the Kid gave and when the cowboy with the henna-colored chaps still remained on top riding with one hand free, the Kid quit. He had met his master.

## Collins Made Good Ride

Bayse Collins' ride on Tumbleweed obeyed the judges' instructions and was second only to Knight's. Collins kicked Tumbleweed forward on coming out of the chutes, and Tumbleweed proceeded to do his stuff. He leaped high in the air and threatened to fall backward but the cowboy knocked him down to the ground again and scratched him for good measure. The horse grunted, turned savagely, sun-fished twice and then pitched forward. Collins seemed unsteady for a minute but he quickly regained control and two more hefty kicks sent the horse into another frenzy of bucking which continued until the judges ordered him picked up.

The cowboys' bareback sureingle bucking horse competition was won by Don McMaster, High River, with Eddie Watrin, High River, second; Bayse Collins, Elnora, third; and Pete Forrester, Calgary, fourth. J. Webber, Granum, was successful in the consolation bucking horse, with saddle, event, his final ride being a wonder. In this event Pete Bruce Head, Macleod, was second; Johnny Munroe, Jumping Pound, third, and Pat Smith, Crossfield.

To Ray Knight, of Raymond, veteran rider, went the honors in the calf roping, while Jack Brown, Lethbridge, made the fastest time roping and tying a single calf. He pulled the trick in 31 seconds, which is within five seconds of the world's record, held by an Oklahoma cowboy. The four ropers winning the largest amount of prize money in this event were: Ray Knight, Jack Brown, Walter Deegan and Jonas Rider.

## Juvenile Daring

A feature of the stampede this year was the roping and riding of boys under 17 years of age. Their riding of wild steers and bulls brought forth applause from the big crowds day after day. A. M. Burton, of Claresholm, was declared Canadian champion in the junior calf roping. Carl Brunner, of Ogden, won the junior wild cow and steer riding event.

"Midnight," a wicked black horse that caused many of the boys to bite the dust, was awarded the title of champion bucking horse. He is owned by James McNab, of Macleod, who is still looking for a man who can ride him.

Jack Morton, of the "C. X." ranch, Crawling Valley, won the prize for the best ranch outfit display at the stampede. He had hard luck during the show, for he suffered a broken leg while wrestling with some of the cowboys. Jack Morrow, of the Circle ranch, won the money for the best display of driving in the chuck wagon race, one of the wild features of the stampede. Bagley and Lauder, of Red Deer, won the final money in the chuck wagon race.

In addition to his saddle title, Pete La Grandeur, was declared champion all-round cowboy of Canada.

In the mixed relay race and the Poman standing race, W. E. Daniels, of Yakima, Washington, had an easy victory. His work in the relay was a revelation, and he had no difficulty in winning first money on every day but one. The Virginia ranch, Cochrane, and D. Morrison, Crossfield, won the Canadian championships in these events.

V. McDonald, of High River, won the Canadian championship for wild cow and steer riding. No less than 50 steers were turned loose on Thursday. Every steer as it came out of the chute was decorated with a cow bell attached to the flank ropes and between trying to get rid of the riders and the bells, they had a merry time.

Tom Lauder, a Huxley, Alberta, cowboy, set a new world's record Tuesday afternoon's performance, when he cut and roped a wild cow from a herd of 50 animals, dismounted, milked the cow, and then ran 75 yards to the judges' stand with a pop bottle full of milk, all in the startling time of 55 seconds. The world's record is supposed to be 58 seconds, said to have been made at the Pendleton round-up last year by a United States cowboy

in a race against time. Lauder was clocked by three timekeepers.

The judges got the shock of their lives when Lauder appeared with the bottle of milk. Less than a minute before, Guy Weadick turned out 40 head of wild cows and sent 40 rip-roaring mounted cowboys after them. Riders and cows disappeared in a cloud of dust, and for a few seconds nothing could be heard but the bellowing of cattle, the excited shouting of the cowboys and the cheering of the wildly-excited crowds in the grandstand. Then out of the dust and confusion came a blue-shirted cowboy. Perspiration poured down his face in streams, one sleeve of his shirt was gone, but clutched in a grimy hand was a pop bottle full of warm milk. It was Tom Lauder running to a new world's record.

First prize for the finals of this event went to Eddie Burton, of Claresholm, the winner of the same event at the Macleod stampede the previous week.

Frank Hodgkins, of Kew, won the wild horse race, an event that was productive of a lot of fun and excitement every afternoon. Gus McGregor won the money for the best bucking horse rider from British Columbia, and Alex. La Frambeau took the prize given for Saskatchewan.

## Old Timer Rides Well

As a result of the stampede, Pete Vandermeer, who recently won the championship at Wembley, forfeits his title won here last year, along with the trophy donated by the Prince of Wales. This title now goes to Pete La Grandeur. One of the popular performers in the bucking horse contest was Emery La Grandeur, 50-year-old veteran, who has twice been champion. After giving a supreme exhibition on the high pitching "Tumbleweed," the veteran disqualified himself by pulling leather a few seconds before the whistle went.

There were no serious accidents during the week of wild riding. A broken leg, a broken arm, and other injuries of a less serious nature were the only results of spills that seemed sure to mean the death of riders.

## Agricultural Exhibit

While the stampede events drew thousands, the livestock and other exhibits at the exhibition were not neglected by the crowds that did not visit the grandstand enclosure.

Some of the best Percherons at the show were exhibited by Hamilton Bros., Innisfail, and J. and H. Darragh, Richardson, Sask.

Rogers and Co., of Lethbridge, were the main contributors in the Belgian classes, and Tom Rawlinson, had the field to himself in the Shires. Heavy draft horses, in teams, were seen in large numbers, local companies having some fine stock on exhibit.

The newly imported stallion from "E.P." ranch attracted a lot of attention. E. D. Adams, E. M. Nowers, Fred Johnston, George Lane, Maurice J. Carr and Mrs. E. Layzell, also had good animals in these classes.

Standard breeds and roadsters were not as numerous as at some previous shows, but the riders were well represented and displayed good class.

Other livestock events of the exhibition were equally successful and there was keen competition in every department.

On the last day of the show a big meeting of International stockmen took place in the city. Visiting stockmen from many of the states were present during the exhibition and, in addition to enjoying a good holiday, took a keen interest in all the livestock shown at the exhibition. At the big general meeting of Canadian and American stockmen, the following were the speakers: Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture, for Alberta; Mayor G. H. Webster, of Calgary; George Hutton, superintendent of animal resources branch C.P.R.; H. S. Arkell, federal livestock commissioner, and Pat Burns, of Calgary.



# Radio Batteries

What You Should Know About Them—

By R. D. Lister

**I**N radio work we make use of three different batteries, which for convenience have been termed "A," "B" and "C" batteries. Like in most other things, if we are to get the most out of our batteries it is necessary that we try to understand their actions when used in our radio sets.

The "A" is the filament battery and is used to light the filament of our vacuum tube. The "B" is the plate battery and supplies the high voltage to the plate of the vacuum tube. The "C" battery, which is used in but a few circuits, supplies what is termed a "negative bias" to the grid of the vacuum tube. The use of a "C" battery, in some circuits, lengthens the life of the "B" battery and also helps to produce clearer signals.

## The "A" Battery

Filament or "A" batteries may be one of two types. First there is the ordinary dry cell, and secondly the storage battery.

Dry cells may be used with all radio sets employing "dull emitting" or dry cell tubes. Tubes of this type only draw quarter of an ampere and therefore do not put a heavy load on the dry cells.

Some tubes operate with a filament voltage of one volt, while others use three or five volts. In cases where only one volt is needed to light the filament then only one No. 6 dry cell need be used. However, since the three or five-volt tubes require a greater voltage, it is necessary to connect up a number

of these dry batteries in series until the desired voltage is obtained. Each dry cell, when new, delivers 1.5 volts. Therefore if we are using a three-volt tube we will require three dry cells connected in series. For a five-volt tube four dry cells will be required.

When dry cells are connected in series the voltage is increased in accordance with the number of cells used in the circuit. If each cell delivers 1.5 volts, and we use four cells in series, then the total voltage delivered will be 1.5 (volts) x 4 (number of cells) = 6 volts. Three cells in series will produce 4.5 volts. See figure 1 (a).

## The Hydrometer

The voltmeter is not the best means of determining the condition of a battery. An instrument called a hydrometer is the correct thing to use. The hydrometer proper is a glass tube closed at both ends, and somewhat enlarged at the lower end. It is suitably loaded with lead shot at its lower end so that it will float in a vertical position in a sample of the battery solution. Inside the hydrometer there is a paper scale which is graduated from 1.300 at the bottom to 1.100 at the top. The reading is taken by noting where the level of the solution crosses the hydrometer scale. Most hydrometers are equipped with a rubber suction bulb with which to draw up a sample of the battery solution.

When the battery is fully charged the specific gravity of the solution should be approximately 1.275-1.300, depending on the age of the cell. When the reading drops to about 1.200 the battery must be put on charge. It is important that the electrolyte or solution be kept at a height sufficient to stand quarter of an inch over the tops of the plates. Should the solution, through evaporation, fall below this level then distilled water should be added to the existing solution until the desired level is obtained. If it is not possible to obtain distilled water then clean rain water may be used. Before pouring the rain water into the battery it should be passed through several folds of cheesecloth in order to remove any foreign matter which might be floating in it. Do not allow metallic objects or foreign matter to get into the battery while testing or refilling.

To avoid corrosion all terminals and connections should be smeared with vaseline. This will prevent poor electrical connections by eliminating dirt from around the top of the battery. The chemical action which takes place during the charge and discharge causes absorption and release of the acid, allowing the acid to sink to the bottom and the water to escape as vapor. For this reason acid should never be added to a battery to bring the solution to the correct level.

## "B" Batteries

"B" batteries, or what are otherwise

known as plate batteries, are used with all tube sets. The plate battery supplies a path over which the incoming radio waves may travel after once they have entered the vacuum tube.

All standard detector tubes operate on a plate voltage of about 22 volts. For this reason "B" batteries, for use with detector tubes, are all made to furnish a voltage varying from 22 to 23 volts. The life of the "B" battery depends on how it is used. Under ordinary circumstances the "B" battery will last at least six months. How-

ever if the set is operated continuously over a long period of time, the battery will discharge rapidly, and its recuperation will be very slight. Batteries will recuperate or "live up" if removed from the set and given a rest two or three days.

The "B" battery is also used in the amplifier circuit. Most amplifier tubes require a plate voltage of 45, or double that required by the detector tube. In order to conserve both battery space and cost it is possible to make one set of batteries do for both detector and amplifier tube. If there are two 22½-volt batteries on hand they may be connected in series to produce 45 volts. A system of tapping is used which produces 22½ volts for the detector and 45 volts for the amplifier. This is clearly shown in Fig. 2 (a). If on the other hand we have at our disposal one 45-volt battery with a centre tap, then we may use this both for the detector and the amplifier, as shown in Fig. 2 (b).

## "C" Batteries

The "C" battery is used to assist the "B" battery in its operation. Very little will be said about this battery since it is only in certain circuits that it can be used to an advantage.

The "C" battery is really a miniature "B" battery, having a voltage of anything from three to nine volts. Small dry cells, after the type used in flashlight batteries, are generally used as "C" batteries. As each cell delivers only 1.5 volts it is necessary that a number of them be connected in series in order to increase the voltage of the "C" battery. The "C" battery has a life of many thousand hours and will last indefinitely, so small is the current drawn. In cases where a "C" battery is recommended it is the usual custom to state the voltage required.

## Commission Urges Co-operation

Here is something for the farmers of this continent to ponder over. A certain government report issued a few days ago made some surprising statements. First, it says: "The present system of marketing farm produce is wasteful and uneconomic, and a great extension of co-operative marketing is desirable." Not content with expressing such a harmless generality, the report goes on to say: "Education in the true spirit and practice of co-operation is a proper matter for assistance from state funds." It goes still further and makes specific suggestions how much government funds should be appropriated to the co-operative movement and how they could best be used in furthering the movement. What is still more, this surprising government report was signed and endorsed by a majority of the committee members. The chances are 90 to 10 that it will be adopted as the official policy of the government.

This remarkable report is that of a commission appointed 18 months ago by the Irish Free State minister for agriculture "to enquire into and report on the causes of the present depression in agriculture, and to recommend such remedies as will secure for agriculture an assured basis for future expansion and prosperity." This Irish government commission took 18 months to explore all the panaceas for depressed agriculture, and at the end came to the conclusion that agriculture can be saved only by co-operation. "We firmly believe," their report reads, "in the co-operative system, as calculated to promote better business methods, and we consider that the state may, with advantage, spend considerable sums in teaching of practical co-operation." This official body is not concerned with extending credit to vast private farming interests masquerading under the name of co-operatives, but with handing over funds to genuine co-operatives to be used in education. It definitely provides that the Irish Agricultural Organization Society should be the agent through which co-operative education is spread throughout the country.—Bulletin of All-American Co-operative Commission.

## Intelligence and Results

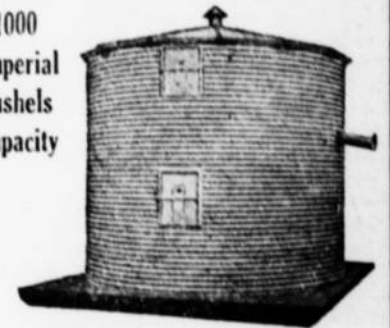
A hen belonging to a butcher at Waddington, England, peeks at a neighbor-

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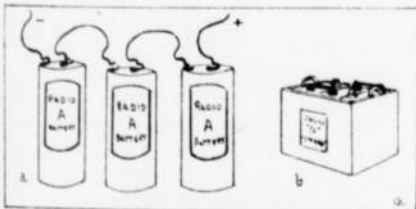


Fig. 1 (a)—Three dry cells connected in series so as to deliver a total of 4.5 volts; (b)—a 6-volt radio storage battery for filament lighting.

of these dry batteries in series until the desired voltage is obtained.

Each dry cell, when new, delivers 1.5 volts. Therefore if we are using a three-volt tube we will require three dry cells connected in series. For a five-volt tube four dry cells will be required.

When dry cells are connected in series the voltage is increased in accordance with the number of cells used in the circuit. If each cell delivers 1.5 volts, and we use four cells in series, then the total voltage delivered will be 1.5 (volts) x 4 (number of cells) = 6 volts. Three cells in series will produce 4.5 volts. See figure 1 (a).

## Storage Batteries and Care

Some types of tubes, on account of their heavy battery consumption, would soon wear out ordinary dry cells, making it necessary to renew them every week or two. In cases of this kind it is advisable to use storage battery for filament lighting.

Storage batteries

are built in either six or 12 volt types, but if built for radio work only they will not exceed six volts. However, a 12-volt automobile battery may be used if care is taken to see that only half the number of cells are used at any one time. The six volt battery consists of three cells, each registering two volts, producing a total of 2 (volts) x 3 (number of cells) = 6 volts.

Storage batteries may be recharged by passing an electric current through them in the reverse direction. To recharge a battery it is necessary that some form of rectifier be used unless direct current is available. The farmer who owns a farm lighting plant can very easily charge his radio storage battery at the same time that he charges his lighting batteries. A lower rate of

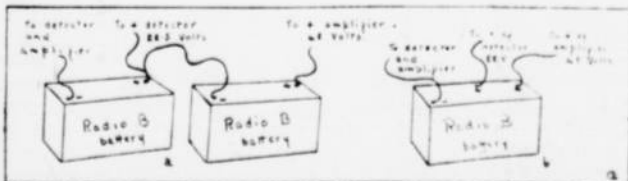


Fig. 2 (a)—Two 22.5 volt B batteries used in the plate circuit of a detector and amplifier; (b)—a 45-volt B battery, with a centre tap at 22.5 volts.

known as plate batteries, are used with all tube sets. The plate battery supplies a path over which the incoming radio waves may travel after once they have entered the vacuum tube.

All standard detector tubes operate on a plate voltage of about 22 volts. For this reason "B" batteries, for use with detector tubes, are all made to furnish a voltage varying from 22 to 23 volts. The life of the "B" battery depends on how it is used. Under ordinary circumstances the "B" battery will last at least six months. How-



# Marketing Western Canada's Wool

Past and Present of the Producer's Company Which Has Put Wool Business on a New Basis by Attracting Volume and Applying Scientific Methods of Handling

It is mighty interesting occasionally to turn up old market reports and compare prices with those current today. Here, before me, is a Guide of June 24, 1914. The Fort William price of No. 1 Northern is quoted therein at 93¢; the Alberta wheat pool has just closed its year with a declared price of \$1.02. About 10 per cent. advance there. Just before the war good steers were selling from \$7.00 to \$7.75; only a few of the best came within that range last week. In 1914 an egg was an egg till the end of its days, and at any time during its career you could get 18¢ to 20¢ for a dozen of them. We have been improving the egg business ever since. To what effect? Today, if you pass eggs along as they come from the hen you may be able to get the 1914 price for them. If you are marketing eggs of the 1914 quality you will get anywhere from 13 cents up.

Wool—if you sold your fleeces to the local butcher or peddler in 1914 you probably got around 10¢ a pound. And here comes a comforting reflection. Today, it is worth more than twice as much! Why? Well, wool was the first farm commodity to be organized co-operatively on a national scale.

As I have stated, prices were very unsatisfactory before the war. It is quite the fashion to blame it on the middlemen. They were trimming the farmer down pretty close, but they were not making so much out of it for themselves. Their expenses in assembling small lots were outrageous. No business organized like the wool business of that day could stand long.

## Small Beginning

In 1913 the Dominion Department of Agriculture put on a campaign to promote better clipping and parcelling of fleeces. This had the indirect result of encouraging the men who followed these improved methods to sell their stuff together. In 1914 seven associations were formed in five provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, to sell wool co-operatively. These seven associations sold 200,000 lbs. in that year with such good results that 19 associations were in operation in 1915. By 1916 1,721,598 lbs. of wool, valued at \$579,678 passed through the various co-operatives.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, the provincial governments were the mainsprings of this co-operative activity. But the work was assuming such proportions that the provincial authorities urged sheepmen to organize one Dominion-wide association to co-ordinate the work of the smaller units, and relieve them of their growing financial responsibility. Accordingly, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers came into being in 1917.

## Deflation and Wool

Partly due to the more efficient methods of assembling, handling and selling practiced by the new concern,

and more so due to the war-time demand for wool, prices advanced rapidly every year till 1920. Wool was almost the first agricultural commodity to be hit by deflation, and certainly no commodity was hit harder. Under the stimulus of high prices Australian rangers, and sheep growers in other parts of the world, had accumulated a veritable mountain of wool, all of which had to be worked off before there could be a recovery in prices.

These were hard times for the C.C.W.G. No doubt many fair-weather co-operators lost confidence in the organization when prices dipped. But surely there was never a better example of the value of a producer's organization, for the co-operative saved the wool industry from utter demoralization. Before it came into existence,

moton, Vegreville and Maple Creek. At all these places wool is received in small lots and car loads made up for shipment to Weston, Ont., the headquarters of the company.

## Ten Years of Pooling

All wool handled by the wool growers is pooled. Fleeces retain their identity till they go through the grader's hands at Weston, after which each shipper is credited with so many pounds of each grade, and his various sorts are put into storage with other wool of corresponding grades. The receipts for the year's sales of any particular grade divided by the number of pounds sold gives the price. The Co-operative makes a charge of 2½¢ to cover head office expenses, and a charge of 1½¢ additional for all wool passing through the branch offices. The total charge, therefore, against western wool going through Regina is 3½¢, which compares very favorably with the charge of American state wool pools. For instance, the New York state pool charges 4.35¢. The South Dakota and Michigan pools charge 5¢ and 7¢ respectively, but these charges include



The Regina warehouse where the wool of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association is assembled for shipment east in car lots.

practically all Canadian wool had to go out of the country to be manufactured. Canadian mills would not have the stuff at any price, an objection due partly to prejudice, and partly to the way in which the wool was harvested and stored. The co-operative carried on an incessant campaign with the growers to present their wool in more attractive condition, and finally succeeded in getting it into Canadian mills, where it is today regarded in relatively high favor. When the Fordney tariff became law this home market provided a very welcome outlet.

Owing to the extensive territory to be served, the C.C.W.G. have established branches, one at Regina, for handling the business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and another at Lennoxville, Que. There are also collecting stations at Calgary, Lethbridge, Ed-

monton, Vegreville and Maple Creek. freight, which it is estimated amounts to 3¢. The Ohio and Iowa pools charge 3¢. In making this comparison it should also be remembered that all these state pools command, free of charge, the services of hundreds of county agents who make up local shipments and do much to assure them a volume of business. Mr. Thomson has made calculations showing the percentage of the value of different farm commodities taken by the trade and by transportation for putting the article into the hands of the manufacturer. By this comparison co-operatively-sold wool comes off well.

## Get Rangers' Support

"A significant thing," says Mr. Thomson, manager of the Regina branch, "is that we are getting most of the range wool this year. The grain farmer who only markets a small quantity of wool does not make much of a comparative study of the different channels for marketing this product, but with the sheep rancher it is different. His wool is one of his two important crops. Last year wool buyers contracted a lot of the southern Alberta range wool on the backs of the sheep. The price was higher than we believed wool to be worth, and naturally we regretted to see that business apparently going out of our hands. But the market turned out as we had anticipated; the contractors forfeited their deposit and refused to take delivery of the wool, and eventually the biggest clips came to us."

## Farm Flocks Diminishing

One discouraging thing which the Wool Growers have had to face is the gradual reduction of the farm flocks of the West. In 1920 the average Manitoba farm flock was 70 head. In 1923, this number was reduced to 47 head. There has been a reduction also in

sheep holdings in Saskatchewan, but not to such a noticeable extent. This is difficult to square with all the signs, for both lamb and wool prices are relatively high. Mr. Thomson has this explanation to offer. The farmer who is hard pushed for cash finds that, owing to the low prices all round, there are very few things about the place that he can convert into money advantageously. Sheep sell well, therefore they go first. Referring to the diminishing quantity of wool grown every year in Western Canada, Mr. Thomson states that the business of the Co-operative to date indicates that more will be marketed than in 1923.

Turn about is fair play. The Canadian mills which came to the rescue of the glutted market of 1920 are now selling their finished products through the Wool Growers. Every branch carries a full line of woolen goods sold at competitive prices, and the profit therefrom is an important item. At Regina, for instance, Mr. Thomson says that the profits from the sale of woolen goods and stockmen's accessories pay a large share of the expenses of maintaining that branch. He is looking forward to the time when the profits from these lines will support the branch entirely, and enable the Wool Growers to cut the charge for handling wool to the irreducible minimum.

## Livestock Train Trip Completed

The Better Livestock Train has just returned after a six weeks' run over the Canadian National lines in eastern and northern Saskatchewan, and a rather tired staff have been dismantling the train at the exhibition grounds. They have just travelled 1,785 miles and have got in touch with many thousands of Saskatchewan people and interested them in better livestock.

Mr. Robertson states that the train has made a record in attendance, surpassing all previous agricultural trains of any description that have operated in this province. The attendance amounted to 40,270, which compares very favorably with an attendance of about 19,000 for the Better Bull Train in 1922, and an attendance of 33,000 for the Better Farming Train that same year. One of the great advantages of this train, according to the livestock commissioner, is that it gets in touch with thousands of people that would not be reached by any series of meetings, or by any of the usual channels for the preaching of the gospel of better livestock, and he is very well satisfied with the attendance record which has been made.

The sale of pure-bred bulls also exceeded expectations: a total of 74 pure-bred sires being disposed of. They consisted of 41 Shorthorns, 16 Herefords, 7 Aberdeen-Angus, 7 Holsteins and 3 Ayrshires, and apparently the public were well satisfied that high-quality bulls had been carried on the train, as many complimentary remarks were heard. These bulls had all been tested for tuberculosis, had all been vaccinated against blackleg and against hemorrhagic septicemia, and all had been dipped twice as a safeguard against mange, so they were all as healthy as possible. The prices on the bulls ranged from \$75 to \$300, and they should do considerable towards the improvement of the livestock along the lines of the Canadian National.

For the first time weaned pure-bred pigs were carried for sale on the train, and a number of bacon-type pure-bred boars and sows were handled for the convenience of buyers and sellers. Eighty-five pigs were placed in the hands of new owners, consisting of 57 Yorkshires, 17 Tamworths, 7 Berkshires and 4 Hampshires.

The livestock commissioner gives great credit to the staff which assisted him on the train. During his absence the train was in charge of J. H. Ross, the train was in charge of its entire itinerary. Either Dr. McClellan or Dr. Fulton were on in charge of the Health of Animals Exhibit, and, in fact, the entire staff should each receive personal mention. The Canadian National Railways was represented by W. E. Watson, who was untiring in his efforts to keep everything running smoothly and see that the train was constantly on time at the various stops.

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# The Trench Silo

Prof. G. L. Shanks Summarizes Current Opinions on Best Practice to Follow in Building and Using the "Poor Man's Silo"

**T**HE trench silo provides a cheap and effective means of ensiling fodder crops. Since its inception its use has spread with remarkable rapidity throughout the West. Quite a few variations in design have been tried out and some generalization can now be made for the benefit of prospective constructors and users.

A trench silo as its name implies is a ditch-like excavation. It has the following advantages: Cheapness, convenience, unlimited capacity and is non-freezing.

The construction need not entail any cash expenditure, and while the excavating is somewhat strenuous work, most of it can be done by horse labor and in slack times. Once begun, however, it should be pushed to completion as rain may fill the partial excavation and prevent continuance of the work.

The trench silo is the easiest of all silos to fill and pack as horses may be used both to tramp and distribute. It is also easy to empty as horse labor may also be used.

The capacity of a trench silo is governed only by the size of excavation, and should an extra large crop occur, a couple of days work will take care of the excess. This is not the case with other silos which when once constructed can only be enlarged with considerable difficulty and expense.

If properly covered, freezing does not occur in a trench silo. This, while also true of the pit silo, is not the case with upright silos, particularly when filled with sunflowers.

## Construction

1. Size: Size is the first consideration in the construction of a trench silo. A cubic foot of silage in this class of silo will weigh from 34 to 38 pounds. Hence a ton of silage will occupy from 52 to 60 cubic feet. Allowing 30 to 40 pounds per animal per day and feeding 180 days, each animal provided for will require from 90 to 120 cubic feet of space. Knowing therefore, the number of animals to be fed the total cubic contents of the excavation can easily be found.

The trench is best constructed wide enough to turn a team of horses or at least one horse. Hence a bottom width of 10 to 12 feet is desirable. The use of greater widths means that a greater surface will be exposed in feeding and unless the silage is fed rapidly some will spoil. The sides are best constructed with a slight slope. This prevents caving in to a certain extent and also is a marked advantage in filling, as it allows the horses to pack the silage close to the side. A slope of one foot for each four feet of height to one foot for each six feet of height is recommended.

The depth depends upon drainage conditions largely, but wherever possible it should not be less than eight feet. Assuming then, that the silo has a bottom width of 12 feet, a depth of 8 feet, and a side slope of 1 in 6, the top width will be about 15 feet, and a silo of this dimension will have a capacity of 160 cubic feet per foot of length. At the rate given above of

120 cubic feet per animal each foot in length of this size of silo would feed 11.3 animals. From this the desired length is easily calculated.

## Location

Having obtained the approximate size, the next point is its location. Convenience, drainage and shelter, are the three requisites in this connection. For convenience the best location is abutting the feed passage and against the stable wall. Other local conditions often make this impossible however. Drainage is an important factor to be kept in mind. On most farms experience with wells, will have provided definite information as to the kind of subsoil and the location of the water table. In porous soils the drainage should not be a factor in location but in non-porous soils the silo should be located if possible, on a sloping bank so that its floor will have natural drainage. If no drainage is possible then in the lowest point dig a slight depression so that pumping or bailing may be facilitated when necessary. Shelter is an advantage if the silo is away from the buildings.

Most of the excavating can be done with teams and scraper. Sloping sides, as already mentioned, are desirable, and also facilitates excavation. The ends should also slope during construction for ease of working, and may be left sloped if desired. Where soil condition favor scraper work, a silo 8 feet deep, 12 feet wide at the bottom and 50 feet long, containing approximately 100 cubic yards, should be completed by two men and a team on a scraper in three days time. This silo would hold about 45 tons of silage if filled level full.

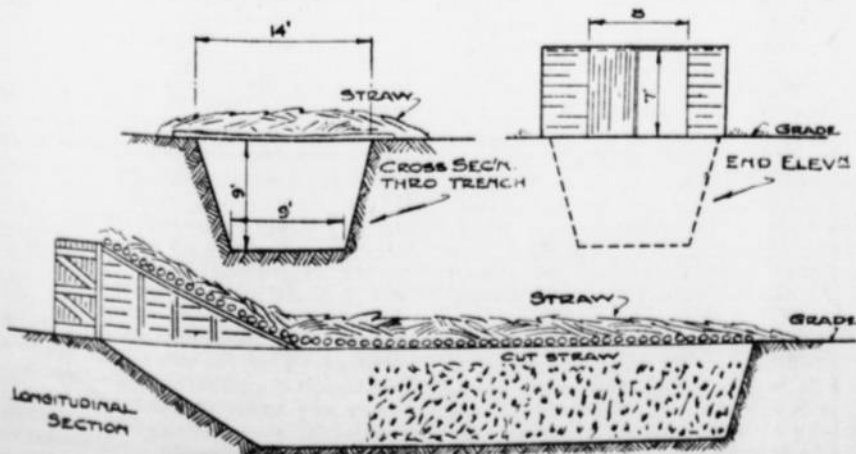
## Prefers Double Slope

Many people prefer a silo with one square end which necessitates some hand work in finishing, and also makes it impossible to drive through with a wagon. While some silage will spoil on the sloping end, the loss hardly counterbalances the extra work and inconvenience.

Where desirable, the depth of the silo may be increased by the construction of side walls. The cheapest material when available is poplar poles. By driving a row of posts at the edge of the bank and nailing poles or lumber inside these and then banking up on the outside with earth from the excavation the height may be increased several feet at a small cost. Usually where this is done, guys from the posts to dead anchors are necessary to prevent the fill pushing the wall in. If possible the lumber and posts should be creosoted.

## Linings

Lining a trench silo is a considerable problem, and as yet the majority of silos are unlined. Most soil will not cave much the first season, unless the weather is very rainy, but each succeeding year will see more caving and the consequent widening of the silo. Any type of lining however, costs considerable money, and in an era of



Cross Section Views of a Trench Silo

Some type of cover tends to cut down loss from spoilage and prevents trench from filling with snow. This cut shows a single slope, but Prof. Shanks recommends silo with slope at each end.

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## Condemnation Insurance to Go

The long battle conducted by the Western Canada Livestock Union, the Western Stock Growers, and other producers' organizations, to bring about the discontinuance of the condemnation charge of one-half of 1 per cent. on stocker and feeder cattle, seems to be drawing toward a favorable close. The federal livestock commissioner has issued instructions that the scale of charges on all yards be altered so that, after August 1, condemnation insurance on cattle sold in public markets will be charged only against cattle that are being sold for immediate slaughter.

The livestock commissioner accepts the position of producers that when the discussions were first held which led to the establishment of this charge it was clearly never intended to tax stocker and feeder cattle. The only legitimate purpose which the charge can serve is to reimburse packers for losses sustained by the condemnation as unfit for food of carcasses of animals for which they have paid current market prices. Condemnation insurance paid on stockers and feeders never gets to the packers hands, but is retained by elements in the trade for whom it never was intended, and who have no just claim to it.

The present practice in the stock yards among several of the best commission firms is to refund this charge to patrons, but the whole exchange is not of one mind in regard to carrying out the instructions of the livestock commissioner.

## Breeding Towards Bacon

At the commencement of the better bacon campaign the University of Saskatchewan found itself with a number of valuable sows of lard-hog breeding, for which there was no market. The plan was conceived of breeding them to bacon-type boars for successive generations to find out how long it took to stamp the desired characteristics on the progeny.

Poland-China sows were accordingly bred to Yorkshire boars, and Duroc-Jersey sows bred to Tamworth and Yorkshire boars. The colors are all whites and all reds. The erect ear of the bacon pig is bred in a little better by the York sires. In all crosses the first generation show fairly lean heads, and, needless to say, there is no more profitable feeding type of pig anywhere.

The cross-bred sows have been also bred back to bacon-type boars and the animal husbandry branch is very satisfied with the result. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the pigs on the second cross would grade select bacon providing care is exercised in their feeding.

Prof. Shaw states that these results cannot be achieved unless the sires be discriminately chosen. Some strains of pure Yorks will not grade 80 per cent. select, and sires from such strains would not stamp the desired characteristics on their progeny in such short order, nor so thoroughly.

The moral which is to be drawn from the experiment is that no farmer should scrap valuable breeding sows just because they do not come up to the new market standard. Continuous use of properly chosen sires will, in a few generations, provide commercial hog raisers with the right type at much less expense than extensive purchase of breeding females.

## Field Day for Birtle

A Field Day has been planned for August 7, on the Birtle Demonstration Farm. Prof. Harrison will be on hand to conduct visitors through the experimental plots. Prof. Herner will give a talk on suitable subjects of interest to poultry raisers. Mr. Floyd, provincial apiarist, promises to introduce beginners to the honey bee.

Fieldmen of the Alberta Department of Agriculture estimate that the corn acreage in that province has reached 100,000 acres, double what it was last year.

# Cattle Pool Closes Year

*Directors Now Working on Plan of Selling Cattle By Which All Proceeds, Minus Expenses, Return to Producers*

THE U.G.G. Livestock Department has completed its first 12 months of co-operative selling, and issues an announcement that the profit of \$30,870 enables it to make a second and final payment of 1 per cent. on all cattle marketed through the pool. Checks will be issued promptly to all shippers entitled to participate in this profit. Actually the pool commenced selling co-operatively in February, 1923, but at that time profits were distributed weekly. The yearly pool was commenced on July 1 of last year. Since that time 93,870 cattle were sold by the pool at a total valuation of \$2,880,000, making an average of about \$30 a head.

Thirty cents per animal as an average second payment may not appear at first sight to warrant all the effort that has been put into the pool. However, a little further analysis puts a different face on the matter. On a car load of 22 average cattle the deferred payment amounts to more than \$6.00, which is more than one-third of the commission charge. A 30 to 40 per cent. reduction in commissions would be hailed with acclamation, and if the pool had done no more, it would at least have this to its credit.

But the size of the deferred payment is insignificant compared to the influence which the pool has exerted on the general level of prices. Bad as prices have been at times during the year, there is no doubt but what they would have been worse but for the presence of the pool. It maintained touch with every outlet for western cattle throughout the whole year. It was the only western agency to move cattle continuously overseas. Owing to the magnitude of its operations the pool has been able to move cattle out to be sold elsewhere at a small loss, in order to relieve an overloaded local market, to the benefit of all sellers of cattle in Western Canada, whether they were selling through the pool or not.

When the pool first commenced business the British market had just become available through the removal of the embargo. Producers and the trade had every right to feel enthusiastic about the possibilities which this new outlet held. Unfortunately, foot and mouth disease in the Old Country, followed by rapidly-changing port regu-

lations, have all but closed that market to Canadians. This was a serious blow to the pool, for in the field of export lay its biggest opportunities. No one can say just what the future holds with regard to overseas shipment or the American tariff, but should export trade in any direction open up, it is as true as ever it was that the pool, or some other organization like it, controlling large volume and averaging profits, will make the most of the situation for the producer.

The directors of the U.G.G. are now drawing up plans for the re-organization of the livestock department. It is proposed under the new arrangement to return all of the selling price of the livestock, minus the expenses of marketing, to the producer, the company ceasing to draw any revenue whatever from the business.

"The step we are now taking," said C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., "is the third important step the company has made towards improving livestock marketing conditions. The first step was the introduction of co-operative livestock shipping from country points to western markets, relieving the farmer from dependence upon country buyers. Begun ten years ago in Alberta, this form of shipping has now spread throughout Canada and the United States, and to all principal markets on the continent. The co-operative pool selling of cattle introduced in February, 1923, was the second step. The new departure is in the same steady line of progress."

## Our Workshop a Money-Saver

Every farm should have a shop for the repair of equipment. It will usually pay to have a forge and some blacksmith tools, as well as carpenter tools. Blacksmith work can, perhaps, be hired done in most cases as cheaply as to fit up a shop at home, but the time spent in going to the shop is an important item. A forge and a few tools do not cost much, but save much time. On rainy days, and in winter weather, the farm equipment may be repaired and painted. If there are boys on the farm, the shop will be a great help in their education.

We think the reason why a great many of our articles of equipment are let go to rack is just because we have not the time to get the articles re-

paired at once, and they are neglected until they fall to pieces. In addition when any handy man has an outfit he will utilize and fix up lots of partly worn out machinery and fixtures and will make many contrivances, etc., that make things handy and efficient around the house and farm.

From odd scraps and pieces of iron we make it a practice to fix up all our old whiffletrees and make our lead rods, four, five and six horse outfits and equalizers. A good many of these we rig up from old parts picked up cheaply at sales so that often we fix up an efficient \$25 outfit for a couple of dollars and our work. As most of these are bound with scrap iron we believe they are even stronger than newly purchased outfits.

## Increasing Life of Implements

The shop is a very handy and practical the only place fit to repair intricate parts of machinery in. We have been using an old binder that according to neighbors' ideas should have been junked long ago for the last couple of years, and hope to use it for one or two more (unless the price of machinery drops more rapidly in the near future than it has the last couple of years). Last summer it required eight or ten trips to the blacksmith shop, but as these breaks were anticipated it only took one extra trip to town, but if it had not been for the shop we could not have fixed it several times without more trips to town and a much larger repair bill. For example, a small plate on a wheel driving the binding mechanism wore out. We took it apart, sawed out a new plate, rivetted it on and it worked O.K.

These breakages on various pieces of machinery have a habit of recurring very frequently and in awkward moments. Consequently repairs must be attended to almost daily and work is delayed thereby.

The first requisite is a well lighted shop. For year-round work it should be capable of holding heat in winter. Necessarily it should be in a dry spot. It should be well supplied with fixtures and conveniences to hold tools and preserve them from being lost, stolen or destroyed. There should be a place for each tool, and it should be the rule to put each tool back in its place immediately after having finished using it.

## Light Arrangements

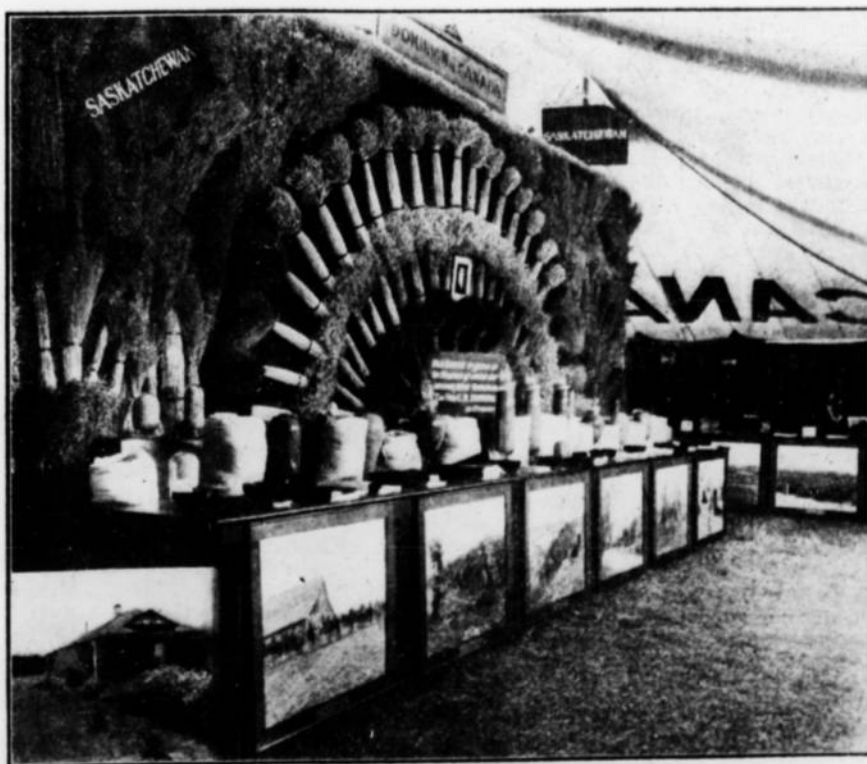
The convenience of a shop depends largely upon the location of the benches and boxes, the forge, the windows and doors. Choose the lightest end or side, under a window for preference, for the work bench. Do not clutter up the shop, however, so articles to be repaired cannot be brought in and taken out conveniently.

For tools, those we use most are a vise, a forge, an anvil, blacksmith and common hammers, an upright drill, a good variety of wrenches, including one or two pipe wrenches, screw drivers, brace and bits, files, a set of dies, punches, saws, square, etc.

A good vise is an important article. It does not need to be overly large but should be strong. We think the end of the bench the most suitable place to have the vise. A variety of forges are in the market. One can usually build the fireplace himself from lumber lined with iron, or from brick or stone. A good blower is essential to it. The kind turning from a direct crank are best. The anvil should be a good heavy steel one, that will not chip nor lose its flat top. A good outfit of hammers are essential for smithing. It pays to have three or four of different weights and shapes.

The longer one farms and the more repair work there is to do, the more tools of various sorts one will accumulate. We do not think it pays to economize a few dollars on some tools when one has much work to do. The good ones will soon pay for themselves in time saved and in easier and better work. One should have just as complete an outfit as one can afford, and they can often be picked up very cheaply at sales.

Tools should be taken care of also. Rust soon spoils many of them. Files, etc., are soon out of commission if they get rusty. Friction soon spoils others. Iron drills, dies and taps should all be well oiled when in use.—Nelson Woodrow.



Twenty-two years ago Chas. A. Dunning, an emigrant boy, 17 years of age, left Leicester, England, bound for Canada. On July 10, 1924, he was accorded a civic reception in that city upon his return as premier of Saskatchewan, and representative of his province at the great Royal Agricultural Society's Show held there during that week. This cut shows the Saskatchewan booth at the show, with the picture of Leicester's native son appropriately placed among the sheaves.



# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKeuske, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Alberta

### Craigmyle Convention

Delegates to the tri-annual convention of Craigmyle U.F.A. District Association, held in Delia on June 26, heard a number of interesting addresses.

P. Bilwiller, the president, in opening the convention, pointed out the advantages to be gained through the organization, socially, educationally, economically and politically. An instructive talk on road making was given by Mr. McQueen, resident road engineer. Co-operative marketing of poultry and eggs was discussed by Mrs. A. B. Claypool, U.F.W.A. director for Bow River, who described the proposed pool and the methods of the Government Egg and Poultry Marketing Service. G. A. Forster, M.L.A., spoke on the Legislative Session, and answered a number of questions from the delegates.

Resolutions passed by the convention expressed appreciation of the "stand taken by the ginger group in the House of Commons, in support of the principles on which they are elected"; asked that the government cream graders be required to test cream as well as grade it; that half-yearly automobile licenses be issued; and that barristers and solicitors handling trust funds should be obliged to furnish adequate bonds.

### Marketing Association Successful

At the fifth annual meeting of the Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, held in Red Deer, on July 3, the following officers were elected: Honorary president, G. W. Smith, M.L.A.; president, J. E. C. Oldford; vice-president, Ronald Pye; directors, Messrs. Lundberg, H. Wallace, J. White and R. J. Murray. Members were present from Red Deer, Penhold, Eckville, Crossroads, Clearview, Edwell, Condor, Poplar Ridge and Pine Lake, as well as representatives from the Blindman Co-operative Association, Bentley.

The president's annual address referred to the addition of an egg pool to the association's activities, and said that five cars of eggs had been shipped with satisfactory results. The manager's report mentioned the addition to the facilities of the stock yards, pasturage and a dray. The financial statement showed that the volume of business during the year was as follows: Hogs, 192 cars, \$249,600; cattle, 69 cars, \$68,500; sheep, two cars, \$2,250; poultry, eight cars, value \$9,279. Apart from the egg pool, the total turnover was \$329,629.

### Doubled Membership

Alston local have doubled their membership four times during the present year. Fence posts, maple syrup and binder twine have been purchased co-operatively by this local during recent months.

### Serviceberry Assn. Meet

Resolutions passed by the convention of Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association, held in Standard recently, demanded complete reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; suggested that wheat passing through Pacific Coast terminals should be called "Alberta" wheat instead of "Vancouver" wheat as had been proposed; urged the wheat pool trustees to take steps to acquire as soon as possible local and terminal elevators; and advocated the division of the province into ten districts instead of seven, for wheat pool elections.

The work of the Women's Section of the organization, was the subject of an address by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, provincial president of the U.F.W.A. W. J. Elliott, of the U.G.G. livestock department, spoke on the need for local livestock dipping associations, and following his address the secretary was instructed to obtain information regarding the formation of such associations.

## Want Debt Reductions

Enchant local recently passed a resolution of thanks to E. J. Garland, M.P., "for the splendid fight he has made for the people of his constituency and influence used in the House of Commons."

Another resolution passed by this local, and recommended by them to be taken up by other locals, declares that unless farmers' creditors are willing to meet them half-way by reducing present indebtedness by 50 per cent., the farmers will be unable to continue to operate their farms and "petitions the various creditors concerned that all our present debts, bearing interest, be at once reduced to fifty-fifty basis, and that no further interest be added."

### U.F.A. Notes

A new community hall, 60 by 32 feet in size, with hardwood floor, is being constructed by Eastburg local, and will shortly be ready for use. This local has a membership of 32, and a drive is in progress which will add still more to this number.

The Garden Plain Threshers, a co-operative organization of U.F.A. members, decided recently to thresh this fall for members of the wheat pool only.

The half-yearly financial statement of the Edgerton Co-operative Association, shows that during the six months ending May 19, 1924, 50 per cent. more business was done than during the corresponding period last year.

Mayerthorpe is one of those locals who have doubled their membership this year. A basket picnic was held on U.F.A. Sunday, followed by a suitable address from Mrs. Weber, and a program of solos and community singing. On July 4, this local gave a very enjoyable picnic, with a good sports program and a dance in the evening, for which excellent music was supplied.

## Manitoba

### Buttrum U.F.M. Plowing Match

The third annual plowing match of Buttrum U.F.M., was held on the farm of W. Fleming, Dunrea, on June 20, and proved very successful from every point of view.

The entries consisted of 10-horse gang outfits and four tractors, and there was keen competition both in the men's and boys' contests.

Judging was done by Mr. Elder, of Rounthwaite. The silver cup donated by the local for the best plowed land on the field in all classes, was won by Merle Chapman, Buttrum, and valuable prizes were awarded the winners of each class for the best work done.

After the plowing, the teams lined up for a contest, driving between stakes with wagon and team, cutting the figure eight walking and trotting, prizes being given to the ones most successful in this contest also.

Foot races made the afternoon interesting and profitable to the children. Meals were served by the Buttrum ladies at a nominal charge.

### McBride U.F.M.

McBride U.F.M. has so far, had a very successful year. The membership enrollment to date is 38 and they have had well attended meetings. Very enjoyable social evenings were held during the winter months, and a new organ has been purchased by the local. A contract entered into with a Minnedosa merchant, enables them to purchase goods at 10 per cent. over cost, thereby effecting a very considerable saving to their members.

### Cracknell U.F.M.

At a recent meeting of the Cracknell U.F.M. local, resolutions dealing with freight classification No. 17, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway were passed and copies forwarded to the proper authorities. The local has decided to handle binder twine this year and the directors are now soliciting

orders for a car load of U.G.G. twine. Cracknell membership at present, numbers 27, and there is every prospect of further members being enrolled during the summer.

### Grassmere U.F.M.

B. F. Murray, secretary, Grassmere U.F.M., has forwarded to Central membership dues for 31 members enrolled in the local to date. The local stands on record as opposed to any changes being made in freight tariffs or classifications which have as their object, or will affect, the increasing of railway freight rates.

### Elm Bank U.F.M.

The following resolution was passed by the Elm Bank local at their last meeting: "It has come to our notice that there is a duty on kerosene which is essential to agriculture, whereas, high grade gasoline comes in duty free which we think is an injustice to agriculture;

"Therefore be it resolved that Elm Bank local ask the Dominion government to abolish the duty on coal oil as it would lower the cost of production, which is essential today."

## Saskatchewan

### The Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the Farmer.

7. The convention of 1907 demanded additional loading platform accommodation wherever it was inadequate. This resulted in an amendment of the Grain Act requiring railway companies to provide the necessary accommodation, based on a sliding scale.

To gauge the value of this, imagine what the result would be if the loading platform was suddenly abolished.

8. The S.G.G.A. secured the issue of grain tickets showing gross, tare and net weights of grain sold.

You know, Mr. Farmer, how this protects you against double dealing by elevator companies.

9. The Municipal Hail Insurance Association was established on the request of the S.G.G.A.

This association has saved millions of dollars to the farmers of the province. It is now extending its operations to grant still further protection. You may have forgotten, but you are indebted for this protection to the S.G.G.A.

10. Arising out of action by the S.G.G.A., the Co-operative Elevator Co. was established in 1911.

The action of the association, in bringing into being this company and the U.G.G., has saved for every farmer more than the association fee each year on every load of wheat sold.

11. The S.G.G.A. secured the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agricultural Credits. This led, eventually to the establishment of the present Farm Loan Scheme.

Agricultural Credits has been the dream of the farmer for many years. The S.G.G.A. has done all in its power to make the dream come true, and is still on the job.

12. The S.G.G.A. through its trading department, has saved its members on coal purchased through the Central \$1.50 per ton, on an average sale of 50,000 tons per year. This means a saving of more than \$75,000 per year on the coal business of the Central association.

(To be continued.)

### New Local at Wishart

A number of farmers of the Honey Bank School District, at Wishart, Sask., have voluntarily organized themselves into a local of the S.G.G.A., with an initial membership of six. A further meeting is to be held on July 19, "at which a larger audience is expected, and a greater number of signed-up members." So says Wm. Kornelsen, the secretary.

This is a wholly non-English district, and a number of pamphlets have been forwarded which will inform them in their own language as to what the S.G.G.A. is, and what it is doing for the farming community. We hope to see a strong local at this point as a result. Their voluntary action speaks well for the future.

## "Live and Practical"

The Shaunavon local of the S.G.G.A. is going ahead. The local has now 58 paid-up members, almost equal to last year, with at least 10 others whose fees have not yet been remitted to the Central office.

The local has a most energetic and business-like secretary in Mrs. C. E. Watson, who sees to it that the members take up practical questions, one to which they are giving special attention this season being the supply of farm labor at reasonable wages. With questions of this kind having attention, Mrs. Watson finds no difficulty in securing members. "Live and practical," is evidently her slogan.

A successful picnic was held by the Shawlands G.G.A., on July 9, when addresses were given by W. Robinson, of Ituna, one of the association organizers; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of highways; Mr. Parker, M.L.A.; Mr. McSweeney, and others.

Mr. Robinson dealt with the question of organization, and urged his hearers not to look on the association so much as an organization that would do something for them, but rather as an institution that would enable them to do for themselves collectively what they could not do as individuals. He also spoke on the absolute necessity of farmers getting together in one organization instead of splitting their forces as at present.

Messrs. Gardiner and Parker elaborated somewhat on the points made by Mr. Robinson. Both declared themselves life members of the G.G.A., and stated they saw no reason why they should join any other organization. Both these speakers also favored the Wheat Pool, and Mr. Gardiner showed his faith in the pool by signing a contract at the meeting.

We regret that we have no report of the address given by the other speakers at the rally.

Geo. F. Edwards, president, and A. J. McPhail, Central secretary of the G.G.A., returned to Regina on July 14 to attend a meeting of the Wheat Pool, to be held on the 15th inst. In order to be present it was necessary for Mr. Edwards to secure a substitute for the rally at Gull Lake, and arrangements were made to have R. M. Johnson, vice-president, take his place. Only the importance of the meeting of the Wheat Pool Board, it being one of the final meetings of the temporary directorate, would have persuaded Mr. Edwards to break his engagement with the Gull Lake people.

Both Mr. Edwards and Mr. McPhail report good meetings, and in most cases a drive for membership will be made later in the season. We are looking for good results from the rallies in question.

W. Hyslop, of Wadena, has been appointed secretary of the Victoria Park local of the S.G.G.A. at that point. He succeeds Joseph Wilson, of Paswegin. Mr. Hyslop has had previous experience as an officer of the association, which will now stand him in good stead.

## British Association Meeting

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its 92nd annual meeting in Toronto, from August 6 to 13. This is the fourth time the annual meeting has been held in Canada the other occasions being 1884, 1897, 1907.

More than 500 leading British and European scientists have signified their intention to be present at the meeting which is organized in 13 sections. One of these sections is agriculture, and the president of this section is Sir John Russell, F.R.S.

Recent advances in science will be discussed at the sectional meetings. In addition, many popular lectures will be delivered to members by leading scientists. Our "citizens' lectures and three children's lectures will be open to the public and free.

After the meeting the association will travel to Vancouver, and at Edmonton a sectional discussion will be held on agricultural problems, including wheat rust problems.



# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

Continued from Last Week

## What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father saying: "Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things which I cannot write in a letter that I must tell you before I die. . . ." She arrived in New York to find neither her brother Tom or her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was ill. Annisford and Laura were met at Maitland Port by Winright's chauffeur, Nick Ross, who informed them that he had left Mr. Winright in apparent good health, and had a telephone message from him about ten minutes before he left the garage. They arrived at Castle Sunset and found Adam Winright dead, in the library. Doctor Chalmers arrived shortly after, saying that he had had a telephone call from Adam Winright, telling him that he was dying. That evening Laura found her telegram to her father marked with a heavy imprint of a man's thumb in the Ghost Room. She fainted and was ill for days. Glory Adair, the nurse who came to take care of her, was a student of palmistry, and took a keen interest in Laura and the mystery surrounding her father's death. She discovered that Laura's telegram, sent in time to reach Maitland Port about 9 o'clock in the morning, was not received by Adam Winright until evening. The messenger informed them that he delivered it to a man dressed in a shabby grey suit and soft grey hat.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom, arrived and made very thorough enquiries into the history of all the people living at Castle Sunset. He was inclined to attach little importance to the thumb-print until Glory Adair found a small black box, from which oozed a small drop of brown oil, in the room where Adam Winright had been found dead.

## CHAPTER VI

### The Record That Vanished

MR. BURNVILLE, regarded the black box.

"A house telephone system?"

"I suppose so," observed Tom Winright. "To be perfectly frank, Harry, this room has always been a mystery to me."

"I shall test the instrument." Seating himself, Burnville caught up the receiver. "Hello—hello! No central to answer, eh? Is this new since you went to England, Miss Winright?"

Laura assented. Burnville, after two ineffectual attempts to elicit a response, rose and crossed to the French windows.

"A line of wires connects with the garage. Is that also new?" Another nod from Laura. "Two story brick garage; chauffeur's living-rooms upstairs. This telephone is to call him; but evidently he's not there."

"Undoubtedly!" Tom's tone suggested wrath deeply nursed.

"Does this system connect with the basement?"

"No. Why?"

"While we're waiting for the chauffeur, I'll interview the other servants." Glory Adair pressed the push-button. She beamed on Mr. Burnville. His briskness appealed to her.

Katie Sparrow answered the summons. For ten lively minutes the detective quizzed her. She told of witnessing the will.

"When was that?"

Katie hesitated.

"Don't be afraid of me. I'm here to find the will."

"Christmas of last year it was, sir," admitted Katie.

Regarding Adam Winright's death, Katie had no first-hand knowledge, though, encouraged by Burnville, she retailed a great deal of what had come to her from Mrs. MacTurk.

"That will do," concluded Burnville. "Tell Mrs. MacTurk to—no, sit down. I may need you." Rising, he repeatedly pressed the push-button.

Mrs. MacTurk came, breathing gnarled anathemas on Katie for her evident failure to answer the first summons. She stayed to undergo Burnville's catechism. Katie's testimony she elaborated but did not contradict.

"This is called the Ghost Room? Why?"

"It is haunted."

"By a ghost?"

Mrs. MacTurk's look withered the black-moustached man.

"By what else, beggin' yer pardon? Think ye it would be haunted by a mushmelon?—or a clothes-reel?—or a potato masher?"

Burnville kept a straight face.

"Oh, you've seen this ghost? What did he look like?"

"Na, na, Judith MacTurk has heard him but hasna seen him—unless, be-like"—in sudden illumination—"it was Maister Winright's double."

"Mr. Winright's double? Why not Mr. Winright himself, whom you took for a ghost?"

"Nae, mon. The ghost Judith MacTurk saw was a grey beard, an' Mr. Winright was a black beard. Ay, an' the ghost was dressed very shabby, an'—"

Burnville's face was intent.

"Describe him, please."

Judith MacTurk did so. Rather a tallish old man, with untrimmed grey beard, and wearing a shabby grey suit and a soft grey felt hat pulled down over his eyes. Grey, all grey, she insisted; and always shabby.

"Now, the manifestations of this ghost—?"

"Sir?"

"How often did you see him?"

For five minutes Mrs. MacTurk floundered in a bog of verbose narration. Burnville interposed.

"Quite often?"

"Very often, which, sir, I may tell ye—"

"Since when?"

"Since—oh, nigh a year. But there was a ghost years and years before that—oh, these many years. Which Judith MacTurk has heard him many's the night dragging his murdered corpse across this same floor while poor Mr. Winright sat here before the fire. Always it was dragging, dragging, dragging—"

Burnville snapped his finger.

"Stop! Miss Winright"—he turned to Laura—"you had better go outside. You can't stand this."

"I'll be all right," faltered the girl; and gripped Glory's hand, intent above all on staying.

Burnville did not argue. He went on questioning Judith MacTurk. Judith MacTurk had seen the grey ghost on foggy mornings or in the evening lurking about the lawn or slinking among the cedars.

"But never in the day time?"

Judith agreed.

"Did he ever enter the house?"

"Sir, he must have, if he stole Mr. Winright's will—"

"Did you see him in the house?"

"No, sir. But," pursued the old woman, hopefully, "he could come into this room through these windows"—she indicated the French windows opening on the porch—"wi'out gaeing through the house, an' often the door was closed an' Judith MacTurk couldna see through oak like them funny rays—"

"In short, Judith MacTurk's eyes were not of X-ray capacity? When you came home that night, Miss Winright"—he turned to Laura—"were these windows open?"

"No."

The detective swung on Judith MacTurk.

"Did you see the grey-bearded man—the ghost—the day Mr. Winright died?"

Judith MacTurk stared.

"Judith MacTurk thought she kennt him among the cedar trees"—she motioned, through the windows, toward the cliff edge.

"At what hour?"

Laura leaned forward, intent. Judith MacTurk's ghosts might, after all, be more than an old woman's fancy.

Judith MacTurk in answer to the detective drew from the bosom of her apron a greasy, dirty, black covered book with a pencil attached by a string. She slowly turned the pages, searching with peering gaze the crabbed writing, evidently her own. Burnville waited, patiently and long.

"What book is that?" he demanded at last.

"It's the book of the ghosts, sir," responded Judith MacTurk, earnestly. "Ah! Ah! Here 'tis, sir. May 25—9.20 a.m. See! See!" She was all excitement. "It's wrote down, there's no denying what's wrote by a witness. 'G. B. ghost, 9.20 a.m. along by cedars. J. T. went out toward him and he slippit up into the clouds.'"

"In other words, turned and ran?" The detective was skeptical. Yet he examined the book carefully. There were two other books before that, Judith MacTurk gravely assured him. They were evidence, she asserted; evidence to prove that fou' nurse bodies an' other folk who ridiculed such things as ghosts knew not whereof they spoke.

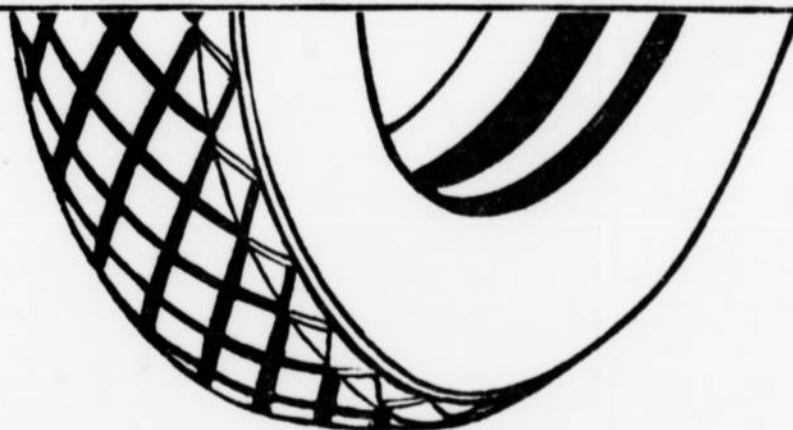
"Now, Mrs. MacTurk," pursued the detective, "do you know any man in the neighborhood answering that particular description?"

"There was auld Peter Dawson wha kepptit doon by the tanyard, wha died three years gane—"

"Any living man?"

Judith MacTurk scorned him. "Livin' men be not ghosts. Nae, nae, Judith MacTurk kens nae." She knew no grey-bearded man in all Maitland Port that could be the same, if it were a man; and she was positive it was a spectre.

Burnville's further catechism elicited little. Mrs. MacTurk had never met Adam Winright till he bought Castle Sunset. She, and her husband, now dead, were Maitland Port folks. Adam Winright left the two children to her



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care and upbringing, temporarily according to their first arrangement but permanently as the result proved. Through their childhood he lived in Detroit, visiting the children but rarely; nor did they often go to Detroit. Two years before his death, Winright had given over the management of the business to George Annisford, and had made his home at Castle Sunset. But, almost simultaneously, Tom commenced to work at Detroit and Laura shortly afterward went abroad.

"You never heard the ghost except when Mr. Winright was in the Ghost Room?"

"Sir," assented Judith MacTurk.

"And never saw him till after Mr. Winright came to live here?"

"Not the grey-bearded ghost, sir."

Burnville turned to the frightened maid with a reassuring smile.

"And did you see this man, Katie?"

"Yes, sir."

To Katie he was palpably a man, despite Mrs. MacTurk's controversial ghost book; a grey-bearded man who appeared only on foggy mornings or at eventide, and hovered in hazy distance, shrinking out of sight if any person approached. Katie's description fitted word for word with Judith MacTurk's. She had never spoken to this man, had never met him face to face; nor could she identify him with anyone.

"Though," she added, "there are plenty of sailors that come and go in the harbor, at the foot of the hill."

"A sailor," commented Burnville,

"would hardly be so often in this one port."

He briskly dismissed both Katie and Mrs. MacTurk, and turned to the box in the corner; then, on after-thought, rose and with some difficulty shot open the rusty bolt that fastened the French windows. "These windows haven't been opened lately," he commented; but nevertheless examined the threshold closely. "Ladies and gentlemen," he added, "this man in grey seems to possess possibilities. Now, we shall surprise the chauffeur. Have you keys, Tom?"

Tom produced them.

The brick garage faced the side street; the double doors opening on the drive stood ajar as Tom had left them when he took out the car. In the cement-floored, bare-walled room was merely the usual equipment. At the rear a flight of wooden steps led to an upstairs door. Burnville, ascending, found this door locked.

He knocked.

There was no answer.

Burnville tried the key Tom proffered. The lock yielded. The detective halted, his fingers on the door-knob.

"I have your authority?"

"Certainly," interposed Laura Winright.

Immediately after, ascending, she found herself beset by compunctions. The room was cosy. One end was curtained off; the part in which they stood, looking on one hand toward Castle Sunset, on the other toward Lake Huron, evidently served as a work-shop. Along one wall, just beneath the row of little windows, ran a long worktable, with machinery and tools in place. Art reproductions on the wall gave her a new conception of Nick Ross. Geraniums blossomed at one of the east windows. A pleasant, soft rug covered most of the roughly-boarded floor. The oil stove, though not in use, gave a hint of comfort. Laura drew back.

"Mr. Burnville!" she began.

But Burnville was stooping over a black box wired to the wall at one end of the work-table.

A heavy step sounded on the stair. Up came Nick Ross, jauntily, and surveyed the surprised group with a whimsical smile.

"Now, just get right out of here," he said, bluntly. "Depart! Vamoose! Spread your wings and flutter. A man's house is his castle, even if it's not quite a Castle Sunset. The afternoon's fine, friends. Go out and bathe in it."

Laura Winright stiffened with hostility toward this impudent young man with the peremptory tone and the cynical smile. She stood her ground, and looked into his grey eyes. Then he laughed, and doffed his hat.

"Miss Winright!" He brought forward the lone chair. "Accept my hospitality, such as it is, Miss Adair."

He up-ended a packing box for the nurse. "Gentlemen, be seated. The floor is commodious and the work-table is long. Yes, and the choice is free." He perched himself on the work-table. "Laura Winright, I'm delighted to see you."

"Impudent!" reflected Laura Winright; yet she found herself liking his sheer impudence. She felt the need of teaching him his place, and shrank from so doing, lest he suddenly become as other servants, purely servile.

Tom introduced Burnville.

"I am here in connection with the late Mr. Winright's will," explained the detective, crisply. "I have young Mr. Winright's full authority to question everybody."

"Got a note-book on you?" asked the imperturbable chauffeur. "Then get it out. I'm ready."

Burnville whipped out his note-book. He stood a moment, looking the chauffeur up and down. Nick Ross, seated and comparatively at ease, had his questioner at a disadvantage. Nick Ross saw it, and laughed.

"You want to watch me. Here, we'll change places," he volunteered; and leapt to the floor, where he stood throughout the questioning.

"Name?"

"Nick Ross."

"Nicholas?"

"Nicol."

"Oh! Chauffeur?" A nod. "How long-employed here?"

"Two years this coming October."

"And before then—?"

"I worked in Detroit. I was working there when Mr. Winright asked me to take this place."

"Parents?"

"Dead." Nick Ross glanced at Laura Winright. "This is quite a catechism, isn't it?"

Laura stood amazed at his effrontery. Yet she sensed, even now, that it was not put on, but a natural, trustful friendliness; a friendliness that thought it nothing out of place to address a superior after the manner of a bosom friend. Laura studied the chauffeur furtively. His eyes, she remembered, were grey. His tan suggested outdoor life. As he talked, he thrust his hands into his pockets. His tone was almost a drawl; it seemed slow and lazy in contrast with Burnville's staccato questioning.

"I'm a damned Yankee," he said, serenely. "Brought up in Connecticut; Uncle Jake Ross, a lawyer, had a little legacy in trust for me. I got through the public schools, and then vamoosed. Uncle Jake thought I'd make a smart lawyer, but I hadn't the patience: I'd rather put a car together than take an estate apart, and motor gas suited me better than the sort the down-east politicians run on. So Uncle Jake Ross gave me a few hundred dollars and sent me along to Detroit. 'If you can't get a job there, go to blazes,' he said. But I didn't need to do that, for I got a job as chauffeur with a Detroit named Gates. One day Mr. Winright rode home with Gates from a director's meeting. I noticed he kept looking pretty hard at me. When we let him down at Winright's he said: 'Young man, if you ever want a job, here's the place to find me.' That was the first I ever saw him. A little later I got tinkering on my far-famed recording telephone."

Burnville glanced at the instrument, but said nothing.

"Mr. Gates didn't like the Far-Famed; thought it cut in on my work. I guess it did. I needed money, anyway, to buy stuff for my experiments. I went to Mr. Winright. He listened without a word for about half an hour. Then he said, 'Come to work on Monday at \$150 a month.' I was with him a month in Detroit. Then he sent me up here."

"As chauffeur?"

"When he needed one. Mr. Winright rarely used the car. I got into a way of regarding my time as my own."

Tom Winright glowered.

"This recording telephone?" pursued Burnville. "What is it?"

"It's the invention that's going to make my fortune," said Nick Ross, serenely. "It's going to revolutionize the moving picture industry. Instead of shipping films all over the country and putting them on to the accompaniment of any old tune, every local

theatre will be wired to a big city producing plant. Click! Your show starts. The people move on the screen. They talk. They laugh. They howl. They cuss, if the censors will let 'em. What does it? Simplest thing in the world, Mr. Burnville. Electricity, carried over a wire."

"You have invented this?" questioned Burnville, sceptically.

"I've planned to invent it," gravely returned Nick Ross. "Planning is half the battle, you know."

Then he laughed, musically.

"What I have invented," he conceded, "is a telephone that will record a message at either end. That's a first step."

"Does it record the message perfectly?"

"I wouldn't say that."

Laura Winright smiled. This young man's impudence was delightfully colossal. She relished it. She liked him in this mood of cheerful cynicism. He jested so seriously; he laughed so at the serious side of his jest, the endless, harassing failure of his life.

"That's it." He indicated the black box. "That's the wonder of wonders; the Ross phonoscope, rising to report progress."

"That box contains a record?"

"No. It's empty as the pockets of Uncle Jake's client at the end of a lawsuit."

Again the soft, musical laugh. Nick Ross, glancing about as though in search of admiration, shot a quick, daring look at Laura's face. She turned away. Her eyes sought the red geraniums on the window sill. Between them stood a little easel, holding a photograph. For one uncomprehending moment she was oddly impressed with its familiarity. Involuntarily stooping, she studied it closely.

Then, with a deeper flush than before, she glanced furtively toward the chauffeur. Her eyes met Glory's.

"It's a very good photograph of you, Laura Winright," said the nurse.

Laura stared at the floor. Perplexed, resentful, she heard Burnville's continued questioning.

"This box connects with the one in Castle Sunset?"

"Yes. Mr. Winright used it to call me; and it helped my experiments."

"Is there a record in the other box—the one in the library?"

Nick Ross started. His habitual good-humor seemed for an instant shaken.

"Seek, and ye shall find," he at last observed. "Shall we?"

Burnville's brows lifted. Laura felt her heart beat faster. What message might her father not have left in those tragic ten minutes when he knew he was dying; the message he had wished to give her?

"We'll take a look," assented Burnville. "But first—show me how this thing works."

Ross, pressing a little lever, snapped open the black box. "The record goes on there," he explained. "You have to be careful taking it on and off, else it will scratch. While you talk, this needle beneath the mouthpiece records what you say. It doesn't make a nickel's worth of difference whether it's worth recording. It's simple, if it could only be made to work every time." He snapped shut the box.

They crossed the lawn. Entering through the French windows, Nick Ross went straight to the corner, and there knelt. To Laura Winright, the mysterious black box with its wide-mouthed transmitter and circling lenses had become a thing of strange ill-omen.

"See these little lenses," said Ross. "They take in the sight, just as the transmitter does the sound. That's they're supposed to take it in. Then the whole thing is shot onto the record and at the same time carried over the wire. Funny what things people will invent, isn't it?" This time his eyes sought Miss Adair's. "I could load you with technical explanations—truck loads of 'em—but what's the use if you don't understand? And if you don't understand, being smarter than I am, understand, being smarter than I am, you'd go ahead and invent the thing first, and I'd have all my work for nothing. Friends, this invention is a long, long way to Tipperary, I assure you." So speaking, he found and pressed the lever and the black box snapped open.



Laura, expectant, drew close. "Empty!" ejaculated Nick Ross. "Now, where did Mr. Winright put that record?"

"Why Mr. Winright?" flashed Burnville.

"No one else ever touched the machine." Rising, the young man went whistling about the room. His auditors were all intent, and most of all Laura Winright; intent on the message that, she felt sure, her father must in his dying hour have left recorded on the wax cylinder.

Nick Ross stared into the fire-place, his hands deep in his pockets.

"Now, where in—?"

He dropped to his knees, and with his fingers raked the flaky ashes. Then he laughed.

"Here endeth!" He held up a tiny bit of wax. "Smashed to smithereens—melted to molasses. That's what happened to our record. But I've got more in my work-shop—"

He turned to go.

"Sit down," commanded Burnville. (To be continued next week.)

## Parliament in Action

Continued from Page 7

the phrase suggestively describes the functions of the whip.

A vote in parliament is generally on straight party lines. The opposition considers it its business to vote against the government. Here again, we have a borrowed institution. About a century ago, Lord Broughton invented the term, "His Majesty's Opposition," to describe that section of the House of Commons which is ready to take on the job of governing. The opposition at one time was simply the people against the monarchy. It had a real job; it kept the monarch from asserting in too practical a manner the doctrine of the divine right of kings. Today, it is a constitutional fiction. It represents those who are not running the government but who want to run it. In consequence, they are more of an opposition than originally. They vote against the government on principle—the principle of party before everything. And so it happens that they vote against things they will do when they are in power, and advocate things they won't do when the opportunity is theirs. Their business is to oppose the government because they are the opposition.

### The Changing Order

At Ottawa there is one party that does not vote as a solid party under the discipline of the whip—the Progressives. They have a whip, but his job does not run in smooth places. The government whip can get his party lined up because the members of the party have no inclination to see the government defeated. It would mean an election, and some of them might never come back. The opposition whip has the easiest job; everybody in his party wants to lick the government so that the plums of office will fall to the party. The Progressives want to get good legislation no matter who brings it in, and consequently, they divide on the question of what is good legislation and what should be done to get it. In the circumstances the Progressive whip has to get what fun he can out of the difficult task of trying to reconcile the irreconcilable.

But the old order is changing at Ottawa. Situations are constantly arising in which the old parliamentary machinery will not function. We are in a transitional stage in which parliamentary rules and conventions are being moulded to accommodate a new condition. The Progressives themselves are the result of that new condition, and in their own interest they are being compelled to work for a recognition of the new condition in parliamentary institutions.

### The War Burden

On December 31, 1923 the national debt of four leading participants in the great war, on the side of the Allies, compared as follows: The internal debt of France was \$52,247,000,000 and the external debt, estimated at the

rate of exchange then current, was \$28,331,000,000, making a total indebtedness of \$80,578,000,000. On the same date, according to a study just completed by the Research Department of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, the internal debt of Great Britain was \$32,709,000,000, the external debt \$6,290,000,000, making the total debt \$38,999,000,000. The internal debt of Italy was \$18,393,000,000, the external debt \$19,354,000,000, a total debt of \$37,747,000,000. The United States at that time owed \$21,916,000,000, of course, all internal.

If these figures are adjusted for varying degrees of inflation by dividing the total debt of each country by the wholesale price index number of that country, the following result is obtained: The debt of France so stated amounts to \$17,555,000,000; that of Great Britain to \$24,999,000,000; that of Italy to \$6,542,000,000, and that of the United States to \$14,514,000,000. If these figures, which for simplicity may be referred to as figures on the pre-war gold basis, are compared with the estimated national wealth of each country similarly estimated in pre-war gold dollars, we find that the debt of Great Britain is 35.71 per cent. of her wealth, that of Italy 30.78 per cent. of her wealth, that of France, 30.32 per

cent. of her wealth, and that of the United States 6.31 per cent.

### Britain's Load Heaviest

Comparing the interest charge estimated in pre-war gold dollars, with the national income on the same basis, we find that the percentage of interest charge to national income for Great Britain is 10.52 per cent., for France 9.30 per cent., for Italy 6.18 per cent., and for the United States 2.18 per cent.

On a per capita basis, the debt of Great Britain in pre-war gold dollars is \$531.89, that of France \$450.13, that of Italy \$163.55, and that of the United States \$131.95, whereas the per capita interest charge is \$22.38 for Great Britain, \$16.69 for France, \$6.15 for the United States, and \$5.25 for Italy.

To sum up, therefore, these figures show that, estimated in pre-war gold dollars, the national debt of Great Britain is heaviest, that of France comes next, that of the United States next, and that of Italy last. In proportion to public wealth, the debt of Great Britain comes first, Italy and France in the order named follow closely, and the United States comes last with only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the percentage of the other countries.

## Excelsior Club Marches On

Continued from Page 2

"I have read a number of letters by club members, and I feel that I would like to join the club. This year I intend to plant potatoes. I am buying one bushel of them from my father and intend to plant and care for them myself. Next fall I shall sell what I have left after I save two bushels for seed the following year. I hope to be able to write a longer letter in October."

—Thomas Cardiff, age 10, Cymrie, Sask.

"I was very pleased with my success last year and hope to do the same or better this year. I am hoping to take up sewing and poultry raising."

—Lily Averill, age 15, Crocus, Man.

"Last year I chose as my project raising chickens, but owing to losses that occurred last winter, I have only two roosters and one pullet left, which are pure-bred Rhode Island Reds. This year I am continuing to raise chickens. I shall set the eggs that I get from my pullet and sell the ones that I don't need. I shall also try keeping bees. For this I will buy a two-pound package of bees and the necessary equipment. In undertaking these two projects I am using \$12 of my own money."

—Harvey Houston, age 12, Grenfell, Sask.

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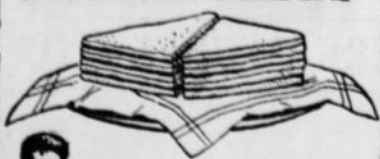
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# The Countrywoman

## Variety of Work and Contentment

**I**N a busy city post office, where we sometimes buy stamps, there are a number of cage-like offices, in which stands a clerk, who, from early morning till closing hours in the evening, sells countless postage stamps to an endless string of people. His task never varies the whole day long. He has no particular interest in the people that pass in front of the little wicket at which he stands, and they have no time or inducement to take any interest in him. He is a mere machine going through a piece of work in a mechanical and accurate way.

In a shop sits a woman whose work consists of sewing long seams in partly-finished garments, through the working hours of the day. She has nothing to say about the style of the garment she is making, nor about the color and quality of the textile used. She sews yards and yards of the same kind of seams in a day. She seldom if ever sees the completed garment on which she has worked. She does not know where it will go nor who will wear it. From her position at the machine which she operates day in and day out she gets the same monotonous view of a noisy, unlovely factory room.

Industrial social workers tell us that where individuals toil all day long at apparently meaningless tasks, there is a strong tendency towards discontentment with life. This can be counteracted to some extent by changes in work or position of the worker, but it is an important and unsettling factor in the industrial world. We have specialized so many kinds of work that it is becoming a serious problem and is producing a type of worker who is only fitted to do one particular kind of work.

In a home, a typical average home, there is a woman who works equally, perhaps in many instances harder than either of the workers mentioned. In one day she is cook, laundress, seamstress, gardener, dairymaid, teacher of small children, counsellor to her husband on matters of business of the home, and hostess to possible guests. Far more than she realizes this very variety of work tends to ward off discontent and discouragement. There may be certain of her tasks that she particularly dislikes, but there are sure to be some of the number, which fall to her lot, that she takes delight and satisfaction in doing. She is not cooped up in one room, she moves about the house and out of it, if the weather is fine. The frequent change of position of body and the change of location is good for her physically. It also has an important effect mentally, which she may not fully appreciate because she has never, perhaps, had the experience of being tied to one monotonous task.

She sees the human value of her work. She makes a dress and one of her children wears it. She bakes a loaf of bread, or churns a can of cream and sees the members of her family eating the finished product with evident satisfaction. She has the knowledge that her work is important, that others are dependent on her. She has something to say in deciding the policy of the business of the home. She is an executive head in that home and helps carry out plans which have been made.

The sense of being needed, of having something important to do and the opportunity of seeing some of the concrete results of our work mean more to us than most of us realize.

During recent years there has been quite a lot of meaningless talk about the drudgery of the woman in the home, many unfair comparisons have been made between her lot and that of salaried workers. Financial returns from work are important, but there are other returns which are just as important, and among these are human happiness, contentment of mind, physical and mental well-being and the satisfaction of an important and necessary task well done. It is because these latter are more abstract that we hear less about them. But just occasionally it is a good thing to measure them and place

them on the credit side of the ledger of home-making.

## How to Save Sight

Good eyesight is a most precious possession, but like many other good things of life few of us properly appreciate it until there is a danger of losing it or until we have lost it entirely. We use our eyes until nature sends a warning of pain or discomfort. If we are wise we know that this is a sign that our eyes are not equal to the strain we are putting upon them or that they are being used carelessly. But some will pay no attention to danger signals and proceed until they are brought up with a start at the doctor's verdict that their eyesight is failing rapidly, and it will only be a matter of a few months or years until they will lose it altogether.

The man who has lost his sight knows how badly he is handicapped in life. He knows that he is cut off from many kinds of work he would like to do, and at which he could earn a good livelihood. He knows that he is deprived of some of the best pleasures of life, the power to see and appreciate color, the ability to see the faces of friends and read in those faces the expression of thought and feeling. He lives in a world of darkness, and is dependent on touch and hearing—very poor substitutes, to find his way about and to come to understand the people with whom he must live.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind has as a part of its program—prevention of blindness. They have prepared a few suggestions on how to save sight, which are well worth the attention of any one who wishes to preserve their eyesight:

"1. Mothers who are anxious that their babies shall have good eye-sight should not only permit the use of the drops to prevent the worse form of sore eyes, but should insist upon their use immediately after the baby is born. (Drops provided free by Dept. of Health, Saskatchewan, in that province.)

"2. Avoid accidents amongst children at their play; the careless use of scissors, forks, toy pistols, air rifles, bow and arrows, etc., cause the loss of many eyes.

"3. Measles and Scarlet Fever, are two of the diseases of childhood which sometimes leave defective vision or blindness. The eyes should be cleansed daily with a warm solution of boracic acid and the patient's room should be darkened. Don't let the patient read.

"4. Be careful to have correct lighting.

"(a) Don't judge illumination by the brightness of the lamps. A well-shaded lamp may look dim, because it is well shaded, but yet be giving first-class light for working purposes. Judge the light by the way it helps you to see what you are looking at.

"(b) Don't work in a flickering light.

"(c) Don't expose the eyes to an unshaded light.

"(d) Don't face the light. When reading or writing it is best to have the light come from the left and from above the shoulder, so that no shadow will be cast on the page which you are reading.

"(e) Don't let lamps and globes get dirty.

"(f) Use light wall-paper or tinting. Dark walls absorb light instead of reflecting it. With a very dark wall-paper or dark wood finish three or four

## The Little Shoes

By William Canton

These little shoes!—How proud she was of these!

Can you forget how, sitting on your knees, She used to prattle volubly, and raise Her tiny feet to win your wondering praise? Was life too rough for feet so softly shod, That now she walks in Paradise with God. Leaving but these—whereon to dote and muse— These little shoes!

times as much light may be required as with a really light finish. Reds, greens and browns reflect only 10 to 15 per cent. of the light which falls on them. White, cream color and light yellowish tints reflect over one-half the light. If a good local artificial light is used there is no disadvantage in having the rest of the room only slightly illuminated. Give your eyes every advantage when using them in artificial light."

## Making Use of Rhubarb

Almost every farm whether it boasts a garden or not, has a few clumps of rhubarb. In the early summer when fresh fruit and vegetables are not to be obtained the first few dishes made from this common plant are likely to stand in high favor with the members of the family. As an article of diet it has high value, and even when summer advances and other fresh garden stuff is obtainable, it is not to be despised. The skilful housewife can serve it in many different ways, and she has the added satisfaction of knowing that it is one of the cheapest and best foods.

In canning rhubarb it is well to select tender, young stalks. Many prefer varieties of a good red color as the color adds to its appearance when canned. The stalks should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth, and cut into convenient lengths as when preparing for sauce. Pack into sterilized glass jars and fill with hot syrup made in the proportion of one cup sugar to one-half cup water. Place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal and process in wash boiler for 30 minutes after the water boils rapidly.

### Rhubarb Fool

Stew rhubarb as usual and press through a sieve. To each quart add a cupful of thick cream and thoroughly chill. Serve in glass bowl or custard glasses. This is a very refreshing dessert for hot weather.

### Rhubarb Marmalade

7 lbs. rhubarb 2 lbs. cooking figs  
14 c. sugar Root ginger

Cut the rhubarb into three-quarter-inch lengths, cover with sugar and let stand till next day. In the morning cut up the figs, put a large piece of root ginger in a cheesecloth bag and boil with the rhubarb until thick. Remove bag of ginger, pour into sterilized jelly glasses, cool and cover with melted paraffin.

### Frozen Rhubarb

Take four cups rhubarb sauce and add more sugar than usual as when it is frozen it will not seem so sweet. Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff and fold them into the mixture. Freeze.

### Rhubarb and Fig Conserve

3 lbs. rhubarb 1 lb. figs  
1 lb. candied orange 5 c. sugar  
Peel

Juice and rind of a lemon  
Cut rhubarb into convenient lengths, put figs through the chopper. Shave peel thinly and put in a preserving kettle in layers with sugar in between. Next morning boil until thick, adding the grated rind and juice about half-way through cooking. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses.

### Baked Rhubarb

Butter a pudding dish and put a layer of bread crumbs about a half-inch thick in the bottom. Cover with a layer of rhubarb cut into one-half-inch pieces, add two tablespoons of raisins, two tablespoons sugar and small pieces of butter. Continue to add crumbs, fruit and sugar in this way until dish is full, finishing with crumbs and pieces of butter. Cover and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. Uncover and brown. Serve with any favorite sauce.

### Rhubarb Jelly

2 cups rhubarb juice 4 cups sugar  
1 cup pectin  
Two pounds of rhubarb will yield two cups of juice. Cut the fruit in small pieces, add a quarter cup of water and simmer till soft. Let the juice drip through the jelly bag, then add sugar and bring to the boiling point. Add the pectin and boil vigorously for a minute, skim and pour into hot sterilized glasses. When cool seal with paraffin. Makes eight ounce jars.



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## The Cattle Exporters Troubles

The Editor.—Your issue of May 28 contains an article headed, The Cattle Exporters Troubles, and in which the author gives some one-sided details in a vein both sarcastic and humorous. He conveys the impression that the shipper is a much injured party, and every other party shirks all responsibility. He compares sea borne commerce with railway transportation; it is a totally different thing.

He protests against the clauses in the bill of lading, and commends it to his readers as an audacious and high-handed document. A bill of lading does certainly read strange to one unacquainted with them, and it really is an ancient document, evolved from long usage and experience. A search of the records of the Admiralty Law Courts in England would reveal many an interesting story behind some of those clauses which today may be considered obsolete.

Most of the clauses have been added as the results of court judgments, when shippers have considered owners responsible, and have sued for damages, such as for instance, vermin, viz., rats. The law decided that rats were one of the perils of the sea.

Events happen at sea that no one can anticipate, or prevent, or be held responsible for. I have seen a few so can speak with authority. Thirty years ago I was chief mate of a sailing ship. We met with serious disaster in a remote part of the South Pacific Ocean. It was a desperate situation but we made a good fight to save the lives and property under our charge. Much happened that I don't care to speak of, or think of, if I can help it. For six days we hung out, when another vessel came along almost at the last moment and picked us up. Had we ever made port with the bulk the clauses in the bill of lading would have meant much to us. It saved the owner from something he was not responsible for. The ship was well manned, and well equipped, and registered at Lloyds as At risk. As it was, when the vessel that rescued us reached port, the captain, I and second mate were taken to court and tried. It was called a Board of Trade enquiry, and was held by the resident magistrate with two nautical advisors.

The only difference between the above and a suspected case of horse stealing here in the West, was, we were not arrested. We were exonerated from all blame, but the rest of their findings still appear peculiar to me. I am only trying to show that it is not so easy to evade responsibility. However, to the cattle business. I happened to have been in the cattle trade in the early part of this century. The great days when transportation was cheap, and space plentiful, I was in a steamer—and there were many at that time—fitted with wooden cattle fittings. We used to stow the cattle in any corner of the deck we could wriggle them into, fit up and stand them on the hatches after the ship had finished loading. In fact I lived in closer contact with them there than ever I have on the farm. So loaded, we would put to sea, and if the weather was not too bad would be able to land them safely in England. But, in the North Atlantic in winter time furious gales and high seas are prevalent and sometimes a sea would smash fittings and cattle into a jumble I cannot describe. In heavy weather if one part went it would soon clear away everything movable on the deck. I have seen dead and dying cattle, pieces of planks with the spikes in them, boards, etc., washing about the decks. It can easily be imagined what havoc could be created by a continuation of bad weather when the seas run three to the mile. It is not surprising that part of the cattle should be jettisoned to save the rest, or all heaved overboard to save the vessel. Search the shipping records and the cripples that come crawling into British ports damaged by severe winter storms and don't forget those who never come at all.

Shall we blame the shipowner or the crew, or rely on the clauses in the bill of lading. Sometimes a way is found to get beyond all these clauses. I have known the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take a hand in it, and I can recall other incidents silly but trouble some. Make no mistake very few of those clauses originated in the brain of a lawyer; they are a means of defence.

Before I left the sea, I sailed in vessels better fitted for the cattle trade, and where cattle were, in ordinary circumstances very well cared for. It must be remembered that ships do not run on 80 pound steel rails, and they will pitch and roll in spite of expert seamanship, and science has not yet taught us to control the elements. Nowadays those who go down to the sea in ships are better paid, and their services better recognized, which must help raise the shipping rates. The steer having arrived at the status of a steerage passenger, I presume must pay accordingly. The contention that if owners took more of the risks it would lower the insurance, is begging the question. The shipowner charges for transportation and allied incidentals, such as loading, discharging, pilotage, light dues and the rest. Marine shipping risks of all kinds are entirely a separate business and freight can be insured, and everything else for

that matter. If there is anyone that can make the shipowner toe the mark it is the underwriters. The truth of the matter is, that the North Atlantic can still rage and storm, and loss and damage result. The underwriters know the risks and set the rates accordingly. We in the West are often unduly impressed with the importance of our burdens and not always just to others. These are the views of one who has kept the bridge in all weathers, and may give another side of the transportation question. I have heard shippers proclaim their troubles, consignees declaring they had not received their just dues, passengers demanding their rights and privileges, and also the shipowner emphatically denouncing the impositions placed upon them, and the mariner in charge of the ships bridge on a dark winter's night running before a raging sea, with every sense alert, peering with aching eyes into the darkness ahead, and fervently hoping no flotsam is in his way, thinks he is shouldering some burdens also. And so it goes. Truly there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy. It is only about twelve years ago that a former shipmate had his vessel boarded by pirates on the China coast. Some lives were lost and the vessel run ashore. The piracy clause is not so antique as one would imagine. Pirates ply their calling ashore nowadays in manners more eminently respectable, but more effective than the crude methods of the old buccaneers. It is as lucrative, but a more peaceful business raising Alberta steers than helping to transport them, for here, you can at least laugh at the efforts of people to dodge issues, without endangering either your job, or your certificate.—Wm. Ashworth, Kitscoty, Alta.

## Disappointed with the Bees

The Editor.—The heading of this letter is not intended to be interpreted as mean-

ing dissatisfied with bees in general, but with some particular bee business of which I have only received my share, judging by the complaints of neighbors who have bought bees and are suffering the same disappointments, but it is hoped that it may help to put the bee business on a better footing, and leave the sellers no worse off, and the purchasers of bees better satisfied.

Mr. Floyd's letter in a recent issue of the Western Gardener and Beekeeper, regarding what a beginner should expect in a hive of bees about the first of June was good information as far it went, but it appears to me that he was just a little too easily satisfied as to what a hive should contain, and while a hive containing six frames of bees and brood on the first of June might make a shipment that would carry well, I think that a beginner should ask for more and get his bees earlier than that, say in the middle of May, and that then he should expect at least six frames of bees and brood, and quite a bit of honey for the bees to build up on, so that by the first of June nine frames might be covered with bees. Honey in the frames for feed would be cheap at even five cents per pound, if your express rates should come to that, and there should not be any danger of combs melting down at that season provided the hives were properly screened above and below.

In February, 1923, one of my neighbors and myself bought some colonies from one shipper who advertises in several agricultural papers, paying \$20 per colony,

bees were to be delivered by middle of May. However, the bees were not shipped until the fifth of June and arrived here on the eighth, and the following is what I received, and my neighbor got even less.

One colony weighed complete with cover, bottom board and two screens, 39½ pounds, the other 39½ pounds, and inside each contained four frames of bees and a little brood, two dry combs and four frames fitted with sheet of foundation not drawn.

I wrote to the shipper complaining that I had not received value as advertised, but to date have not received reply.

Those bees managed to put up 70 pounds surplus honey, but if they had contained six frames of bees on May 15, they would easily have put up 170 pounds surplus honey.

This year I decided to try a few two-pound packages, and so I ordered in the winter five packages for May 15 delivery at a definite price for delivery by that date, the price for delivery after that date to be less. Well to make a long story short along came the packages on May 20, and only one of them contained a queen cage and a queen, the balance of the queens arrived on June 6, just as my packages hatched virgins or had sealed cells from brood that I gave them to hold them together. What would have happened to those bees if I had not had brood to give them? Those bees cannot do more this year than make good colonies for the winter.

The neighbor referred to before paid for some packages in February for delivery

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by May 10, and he received his packages June 20, but he came in to town ten miles three times a week to meet the trains in case his bees should arrive.

On talking over bee matters with many people, I find most of them have been getting the same sort of treatment, and if the bee business is to be put on a proper footing like other businesses it is time some of the shippers did better or many beginners will be entirely discouraged and leave bees severely alone in the future.

To anyone wishing to begin keeping bees I would suggest that the price is not so important, and is a matter for the buyer and seller to decide between them, but a beginner should try to see that the gets what he pays for.

In buying bees described as Italians one should insist on Italians for the hybrid and black drones that usually come in the packages will mate with the young queens, even supposing that the queens that come with the bees produce Italian bees.

When one decides to buy colonies it should be clearly understood by the buyer and seller when the bees are to be delivered, that all combs are to be drawn or, if foundation, how many sheets, and how many combs are to be covered with bees and brood, for only by fair dealing can confidence be established between seller and buyer, this being the basis of all good business.

Last of all I would like to advise buyers of bees to buy them as near home as possible, and to see the bees before buying, for buying "a pig in a bag" appears to be just as bad in the bee business as in any other.—P. Fraser, Kelvington, Sask.

#### The Home Bank

The Editor.—Fortunately I am not interested in the affairs of the Home Bank, but I know how keenly some have suffered from its collapse. Naturally I feel sympathetically for them. I do not pretend to be competent to say whether Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, acted wisely in following the line of least resistance, by not doing anything in the matter when he knew the condition of the bank's assets, but I think that his contention that an audit would have caused the failure of the bank, means that he considered he was acting in the best

interests of the Dominion during the time of the war. That to my mind means that he did so at the expense and suffering of the many depositors without their consent or knowledge. He also allowed the perilous state of the institution to continue after the war. His action or rather want of action surely give those unfortunate individuals a moral claim on parliament for payment in full and possibly a right to compensation as well.—Edgar Eldred, Crocus, Man.

#### Here's a Challenge

The Editor.—Do we need more farmers? We certainly do, but how can we expect to get them when there is so little encouragement for farmers? I know farming is painted in very bright colors by those who wish to see more of it. But most of our "sons of the soil" of today can tell us a very different story, I know, because I was one myself until a short time ago. More than this most of these people who paint farming in such bright colors, do not know the slightest thing about the actual life and struggles of a farmer.

A farmer's life is one of the hardest lives there is. And what does he get for it? Practically nothing, except the barest living and a lot of worry, and in most cases more debts than he knows what to do with. How many business men and laborers work as many hours as the farmer? Not one out of every hundred. Most farmers rise at five o'clock in the morning, and seldom retire till ten at night. Out of this take two hours for three meals and about an hour in the evening. This leaves 14 hours devoted to actual work in the fields and around the barns. It may sound impossible, but it is nevertheless true in almost all cases. Even on Sunday he has very little leisure, for there are always chores to be done, and usually something to be fixed ready for the next week's work.

And what does he get for it? If he keeps cows for their milk he gets about 25 cents for butter, per pound. If he keeps poultry, he gets about 15 cents a dozen for eggs, and 30 cents apiece for his chickens in the fall. If he raises hogs he gets about six cents a pound for them after feeding them all year. If he raises

cattle he gets from \$10 to \$15 a-piece for average good beasts. For his wheat and other grain he gets next to nothing considering the cost of seed, labor, harvesting, and threshing. Yet when he buys anything he pays enough for it. Eight or ten cattle would bring him somewhere around a hundred, possibly a little more. Yet a hundred dollars would not do much more than buy him his winter's supply of clothing. If he has a wife and family, how many cattle will it take? It is the same with everything else he has to buy: groceries, machinery, seed, household goods, are all the same.

Our farmers are urged to get together and hold their products for higher prices. This is easier said than done. They have to sell because there are supplies to be bought till the next crop comes. Often there is some new machinery to be bought or at least some to be fixed. And usually there are debts to be met which will not wait. How can he meet these necessities and still hold his products for a higher price when they are his only income. In most cases the credit associations and banks have the farmers so much under their control that they can do very little but what they are told.

Tell me now, can you, what encouragement there is for the farmer?—P. C. Robinson, Humboldt, Sask.

#### Marquis Wheat in South America

Marquis wheat, originated at the Dominion Experimental Farms, and now famed all over the North American Continent has successfully invaded South America, having been grown last year in the Argentine Republic, with results that, according to The Standard, Buenos Aires, Argentine, "exceeded the aspirations of the most optimistic advocates of the grain."

The first car-load shipment of the "world famed Marquis," was made to N. H. Neilson, of Buenos Aires, last year by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in the effort to extend the markets for Canadian registered seed.

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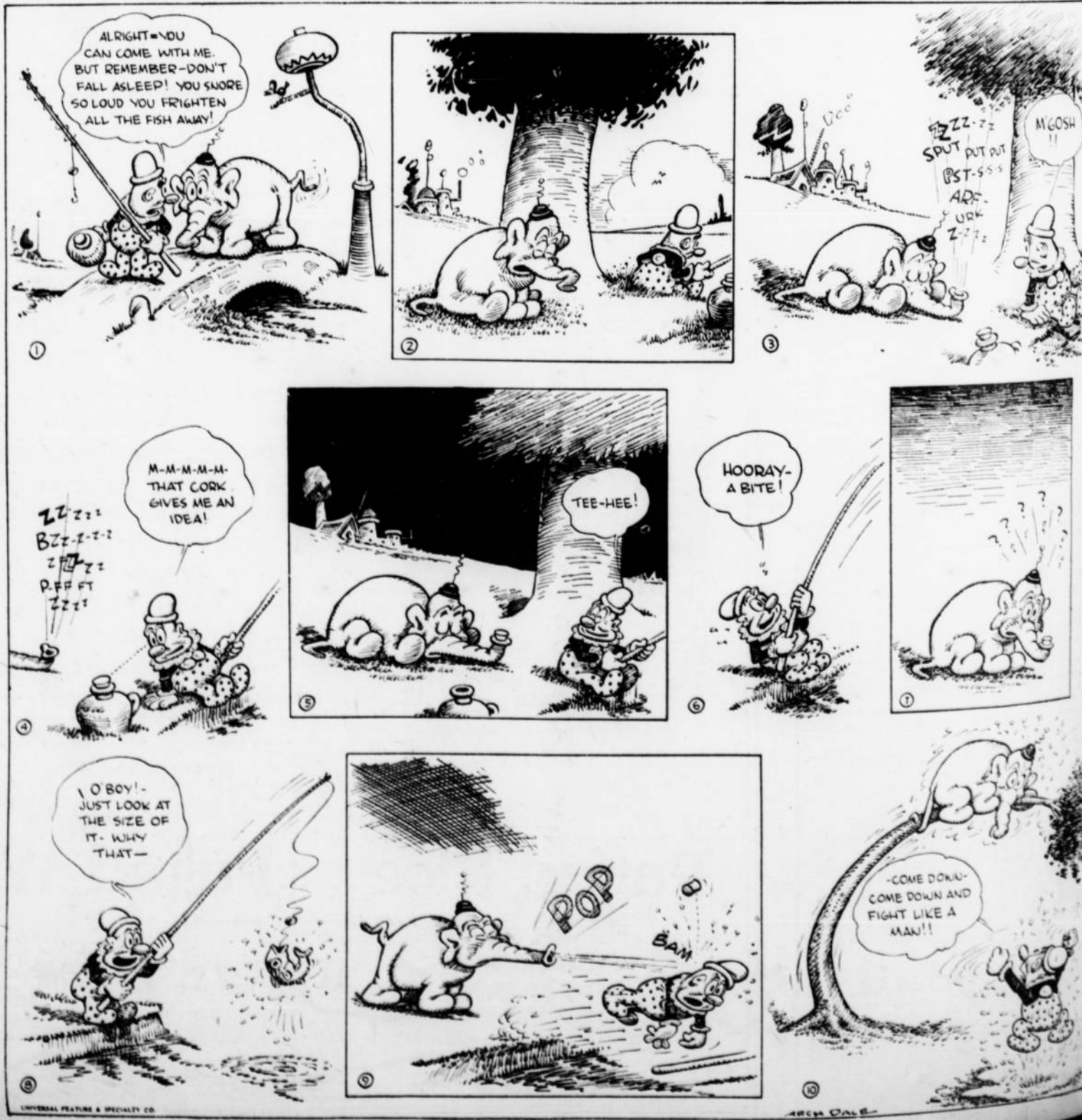
Owing to adverse weather conditions the shipment did not reach Buenos Aires until August 1, and although this date was considered much too late, the seed was sown on two different farms on August 5 and 11. Despite the lateness of sowing, the crop withstood the severe weather conditions through which it passed, including one very severe fog and was most successfully harvested at the end of December, giving 37 bags to the hectare with a specific weight of 81.

During the growing period the crops were inspected at the request of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, E. L. McColl, by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, and again when harvested and described as "superable."

The success of this experiment predicts a growing demand for Marquis, and already the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is making arrangements to make further shipments to the Argentine Department of Agriculture, and to the Great Southern Railway, for further experimental purposes. The South American representative of the C. S. G. A., N. H. Neilson, reports a greatly increased interest in this wonder grain and predicts that a lucrative market will develop in South America.

#### TINY, NICKY AND A CORK

This is the strange story of the loud-snoring, tree-climbing elephant that went fishing, and the unusual events that came to pass. Had you followed Nicholas Nutt, of Dooville, one warm summer's day, you would have seen him dig a can of bait, pack his lunch, sling his fishing pole across his shoulder, and trudge forth to make use of the little river where the big fishes play. Close behind him trotted Tiny, the trick elephant, an uninvited guest. When Nicholas saw him, he was provoked, for Tiny had developed the sleeping and snoring habit. But Tiny wagged his tail and begged, and finally, on his promise to stay awake, was allowed to go along. But so warm was the day and so comfortable was the soft earth, that Tiny soon settled into a sound slumber and a roaring snoring. "Be still!" commanded Nicky, "or you'll scare all the fish away." The elephant didn't hear. His trunk was thrust into the air like an exhaust pipe, and he was snoring like an earthquake with a foghorn accompaniment. "I'll tune you out," said Nicky. And he removed the plug from his water jug and placed it firmly in Tiny's trunk. Silence reigned again and the fisher went back to his fishing. He felt a great tug at his line and hoisted up a fighting fish, almost to the bank—almost within reach of his hand, then—Pop! Tiny, using his trunk as an air-gun, with the suppressed snores for power, and the cork for a bullet, plugged Nicholas Nutt right behind the ear. Down the river went fish and pole, and up a tree went Tiny. There he stayed until Nicky recovered from his anger and promised not to whip him. Now, mayhap, you wonder what makes an elephant snore, and so do we. Nicky thinks Tiny has adenoids and is planning to take him to the doctor to have them removed. Did you ever hear of a pachyderm with adenoids? Well, now you have. But, anyway, whatever the cause is, Tiny has to get rid of the habit. Nicky wants to go fishing some more and he hasn't any more corks, even if they were safe. What would you do if your elephant snored?





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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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**TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR-LOAD** lots. 7 feet by 3 to 5-inch top. Price, 7c. l.o.b., Sjeeman, Ont. Reid & Campbell, Fort Frances, Ontario. 28-3

**SAVE MONEY—BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM** the mill. Delivered price lists and plan folder free. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building, Vancouver, B.C.

**FENCE POSTS — SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND** tamarac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

**FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR** all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

## MONEY ORDERS

*When Remitting Send a*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS**  
**MONEY ORDER**  
*For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES**

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

## MONUMENTS

**WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD.**

199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Write us for  
FREE DESIGNS AND PRICES ON  
MONUMENTS

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS,** Ukuleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalog. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

**A. K. STEEL, EXPERT GRAMOPHONE RE-** pairs, 325-8th Avenue W., Calgary.

## PAINTS

**PREPARED IN THE WEST FOR WESTERNERS.** It stands up. Buy direct from the manufacturer and save middleman's profit. Prices and color cards supplied on request. C. J. Wyers, Paint and Varnish Works, Brandon, Man. 20-13

## Photographic Supplies

**PHOTO FINISHING THAT PLEASES—WE** have the most up-to-date finishing plant in the city. Expert workmen doing amateur finishing, making enlargements, lantern slides, giving prompt service. We sell Kodaks, Eastman films. Send to Duffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 29-9

**QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—** Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old films, get fresh films from us; we pay postage. Maniloba Photo Supply Co., 353 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 27-9

## RADIO SUPPLIES

**LONG RANGE RADIO SETS COMPLETE.** No extras required, prepaid, \$35. Agents wanted. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 27-5

**SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS** and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

## REMNANTS

**LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE** pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

**USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL** makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

**TO get the exclusive selling rights for your dis-** trict—of the famous Continental Line. Canada's most up-to-the-minute Selling Outfit, consisting of the largest assortment of the latest style garments for all the family will be sent to successful applicants. This is a real opportunity for the right parties to get a connection with a proposition of large earning possibilities. We handle a complete range of ready-made and made-to-measure clothing for men, women, boys, girls and children, as well as other family necessities. We sell our merchandise direct to the consumer by local and district representatives. Experience, although an asset, is not essential, as we provide complete selling plans, showing you how to be successful from the start. During the past season we trained in a good many representatives who are now successful salesmen, with a larger earning power than the average man. If you are ambitious and of good character, we are willing to do the same for you. We are now accepting applications for the fall season. If you want to take advantage of this offer, and you have the ambition to get in a business of your own, send in your application early, as the territory is going fast. All applications must be addressed to the Sales Manager—The Continental Mail Order Co. Limited, Department 309, 2050 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

## THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR LINE OF** high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to consumer. A few choice territories open in Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan. Apply direct, Newgard, McDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 30-2

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING** for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis. AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 28-1

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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**RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE** Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-** ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Comer & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Esplanade, Winnipeg.

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL** bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardiner, 24 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-1

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**E. W. DARBY, TAXIDERMIST** 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 6-11

## TIRES

## TIRE SALE

## DOMINION CORD TIRES

These prices cannot last. Here are DOMINION ROYAL and U. CORDS at less money than we have ever sold them before.

Heavy Non-Skid	CORDS	Denotes Cords
	SIZE	U. CORD
	30 x 3 1/2	\$11.50
	32 x 3 1/2	16.10
	31 x 4	18.50
	32 x 4	19.45
	33 x 4	20.35
	34 x 4	21.30
	32 x 4 1/2	24.85
	33 x 4 1/2	25.95
	34 x 4 1/2	26.75
	35 x 4 1/2	32.25
	36 x 4 1/2	34.45
	33 x 5	31.05
	35 x 5	33.30
	37 x 5	41.90

The above prices are net to you.

All are new, fresh, first grade Dominion Cords of the famous Web Cord construction, bearing factory name and serial numbers. They are guaranteed for 10,000 miles of service, but will easily deliver more miles. In fact, we have records of Royal Cords that have delivered as high as 40,000 miles. We want to emphasize that this is a sale of the highest quality tire made. Buy the best and be free from tire worries.

Enclose cash to cover or advise us to Express C.O.D. subject to examination and approval. And if the tires are not satisfactory advise agent to return them to us at our expense. You are not obligated in any way.

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

THE TIRE EXCHANGE LTD.

575 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## TOBACCO

**GOOD CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—REGALIA** brand. Guaranteed first quality. Out of the great variety of Regalia brand preference vary according to taste. Select your own. Long Leaf, Grand Havana, Grand Rouse, Connecticut, Short Leaf, Petit Havana, Petit Rouse, 43c. per pound. Spread Leaf, 50c. Aromatic Tobaccos, Queens, Parfum d'Italie, 75c.; Haubourg, 70c. Insured and prepaid to destination. Richard-Beliveau Co., Wholesale and Retail Tobaccos Cigars, etc., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 28-13

**LEAF TOBACCO — SOUTHERN ONTARIO** tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored, pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up and free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 29-3

**AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF** Havana, Petit Rouse and Petit Havana for \$2.00, postpaid. Goods guaranteed. La Londe & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 20-11

## Watch Repairing

**PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW—C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## WELDING

**WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-** acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 24-13

## PRODUCE

**CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING**  
Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days—That's because it is sane and sound in principle—It is just as sound to market  
**CREAM**  
co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.  
**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.**  
846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Garage Evils

My car had tremors in its pulse, it fell behind on net results, it had a throb, a gasp for air, a nervous twitching here and there. "These symptoms must be checked," said I, "or this fair boat may wilt and die. Some surgeon skilled in gig complaints must probe beneath its tins and paints; he may massage or bleed the beast and so prolong its life, at least!" I took the thing to Fixem's place; "This cart," said I, "has lopped from grace; I fear it may be on the brink of nerve-collapse or muscle-kink. Do all you can to save its life with drugs, advice, or carving knife, then when it's fit to climb a hill just send for me and show your bill!" In course of time he said, "It's done!" I went to get the little one, and got a bill that made me sway, but though I winced I had to pay. I hit for home and for a while I slipped along in perfect style, then all at once I heard a crash like thirteen kingdoms gone to smash! I stopped my boat and looking back saw thirteen nuts along the track, and more than that, upon the ground some thirteen bolts were strewn around! Of course, I kicked, but Fixem said, "You waste your breath by raising Ned. So many men—so many hours—employing all their skill and powers—it's not our fault if your old cart gets sick again and falls apart!" That was enough, so right away I learned my car from Z to A, and never will I trust again its tender frame to other men, unless I stand and hold a gun commanding how work must be done!



# The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 19, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Closing today after a five cent break, net advance for the week is just 14¢ on October wheat, and 15¢ on cash. Primary cause was of course the condition of the crop, which forced buying of wheat in large quantities by importers in anticipation of future needs. There has also been much speculative buying of October wheat as the price advanced. The market is the most nervous affair experienced here since the post-war markets of 1919, and fluctuate very rapidly on little trade. It will be swayed easily by climatic conditions here during the next fortnight. A general soaking rain will have a bearish effect, ensuring a fair crop in most districts. Lack of moisture in the immediate future will mean another reduction in the crop estimate and a soaring market. Cash demand is fair with the July commanding a premium of seven cents over October. There is comparatively little old crop wheat available now, the bulk of the grain arriving from the country and that at Fort William having been sold for July delivery months ago.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—These grains followed the big advance made on wheat during the past week, oats showing a gain of around 5¢ per bushel, and barley 8¢ to 9¢. The continued dry weather and reports of damage to the growing crops being the principal cause of advance. There was good buying on the way up by export houses as well as a large speculative trade. The cash demand for all grades of oats except 2 C.W. continues good. Demand for barley not so keen and spreads have widened on the lower grades.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 14 to July 19, inclusive

Date	2 CW		OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
July 14	48½	46½	45½	44½	43½	84½	81	75	74½	221½	217½	186½	83½
15	47½	45½	45½	44½	43½	83	80½	73	72½	223	219	189½	81½
16	49	47½	46½	45½	44½	84½	82	78	77½	229	225	200	83½
17	50½	49	48½	47½	45½	86½	82½	77½	76½	254½	250½	226	85½
18	49	47	46½	45½	43½	83	78½	74	73½	232	228	205	81½
19	49½	47½	46½	45½	43½	82½	77½	74	73½	235	231	207½	83½
Week Ago	45	42½	42½	41	40½	78½	75½	68½	67½	218	214	178	78½
Year Ago	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	48½	45½	45½	225½	221½	195½	64½

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 14 to 19 inclusive.

14 15 16 17 18 19 Week Year

Wheat—

July 132 131½ 136½ 140½ 136½ 138½ 126½ 97½

Oct. 128½ 127½ 131½ 134½ 129½ 131½ 121½ 95½

Dec. 123½ 123½ 126½ 129½ 125½ 127½ 117½ ...

Oats—

July 48½ 47½ 49 50½ 49 49½ 45 40½

Oct. 48½ 48½ 50 51½ 50½ 50½ 46 37½

Dec. 46½ 46½ 47½ 49½ 48½ 48½ 44 ...

Barley—

July 83½ 83 84½ 86½ 83 82½ 78½ 50½

Oct. 77½ 75 80 80½ 78 79 70½ 51½

Dec. 70½ 72½ 74½ 75½ 73 74½ 66½ ...

Flax—

July 22½ 22½ 229 254½ 232 235 218 225½

Oct. 206½ 209½ 220 246 225 227½ 198½ 195½

Dec. 199½ 202½ 212½ 245 218 222½ 192 ...

Rye—

July 83½ 81½ 83½ 85½ 81½ 83½ 78½ 64½

Oct. 88½ 85½ 88½ 88½ 86½ 86½ 80½ 67½

Dec. ...

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed as follows: October 10s 11½d; December 10s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at last night's close, there being no rate this morning, was ½c lower at \$4.38½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.43½; December, \$1.42½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.38 to \$1.41; No. 1 northern, \$1.36 to \$1.41; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.35 to \$1.39; No. 2 northern, \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.33 to \$1.36; No. 3 northern, \$1.31 to \$1.35. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.35 to \$1.47; No. 1 hard, \$1.28 to \$1.44. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.31 to \$1.34; No. 1 hard, \$1.29 to \$1.32; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.31 to \$1.34; No. 1 durum, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 2 durum, \$1.28 to \$1.29; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 3 durum, \$1.26 to \$1.28. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.09½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.07½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.06½ to \$1.07½. Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c to 53½c; No. 3 white, 52½c to 53½c; No. 4 white, 49½c to 51½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77c to 80c; medium to good, 73c to 76c; lower grades, 66c to 72c. Rye—No. 2, 81½c to 82½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.61 to \$2.65.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 80s to 90s, irregular boxes 80s to 88s, firm. American 74s to 78s, lighter supply. Irish 103s to 114s, slow. Danish 104s to 110s, quiet. Bacon carried over selling much lower. Danish killings estimated at 69,000.

## HENS

LIVE HENS

Prices Guaranteed until August 5

Hens, over 6 lbs., 19c; 5 lbs. and over, 15c; 4 to 5 lbs., good condition, 13c; under 4 lbs., 11c. Spring Chickens—We cannot quote definite prices. Leave to us and we will do very best possible. Roosters 9c. Turkeys, in good condition 12c. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write us for crates if you require them.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

## Live Poultry Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hens, over 6 lbs., 17c

Hens, 5 to 6 lbs., 15c

Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., in good condition 13-14c

Broilers 10c

Turkey Hens, over 9 lbs., in good condition 16c

Turkey Old Gobblers 12c

Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## CASH WHEAT

July 14 to 19 inclusive

July	14	15	16	17	18	19	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	132½	131½	136½	140½	136½	138½	126½	108½
2 N	129½	128½	133½	137½	133½	135½	123½	105½
3 N	124½	123½	128½	132½	128½	130½	118½	101½
4 ..	120½	119½	123½	126½	122½	123½	113½	93½
5 ..	111½	110½	114½	117½	113½	115½	105½	90½
6 ..	102½	100½	104½	107½	102½	104½	96½	85½
Feed.	90½	89½	93½	96½	91½	93½	83½	74½

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, reports as follows for the week ending July 18, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,686; hogs, 4,749; sheep 323. Last week: Cattle 3,500; hogs, 5,055; sheep 789.

Cattle receipts during the past week show heavy increase over the previous one; quality and finish still continues to be on the inferior order. Very few grain-fed cattle coming, what few there are are bringing good prices. Thin and half-finished grass cattle should not be coming on the market at the present time. Heavy finished cattle are rather hard to move at satisfactory prices owing to no export enquiry. Choice grain-fed butcher steers will bring from \$6.00 to \$6.25 with a few a shade higher. Medium quality butcher steers \$4.50 to \$5.00 with common steers at from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Good quality stocker and feeder steers are selling from \$3.25 to \$4.25, medium qualities \$3.00 to \$3.25, plain qualities \$2.00 to \$2.50. Fat butcher cows from \$3.50 to \$4.00, with fair to medium kinds at from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Stock cows around \$1.50 to \$2.00. In the stocker and feeder section trade continues very quiet. Reports from Eastern and Southern markets show the same condition existing there with very little prospect of improvement in the immediate future. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge those who have pasture to hold their cattle back for further finishing, and in the hope of a better market. The calf market is in really bad shape, top veal calves bringing \$5.00, with the majority around \$3.00 to \$4.00, while plain calves are almost unsaleable, as also are thin cows with calves at foot.

The hog market has shown a little more strength, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$7.10, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market is also weaker, top lambs can be quoted at around 11c, fair to good sheep at from \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.25 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	2.75 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.75
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Bred stock cows	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	4.50 to 5.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts Friday, July 18, totalled 110 cattle, 82 calves, 591 hogs and 54 sheep.

Butcher steers, choice, \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$5.25. Heifers, medium, \$3.20 to \$3.50. Cows, fair to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Bulls, good, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Feeders and stockers, medium, \$1.75 to

# Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE:

311-312 Grain Exchange

Fort William, Ont.

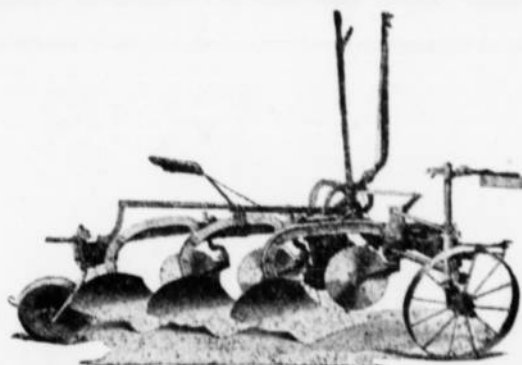
OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur

Moose Jaw

Saskatoon

Calgary



## A Plow of Unusual Value and Adaptability

Size, performance, adaptability and low price are all combined in this E-B (Emerson) 2-3 Bottom Combination Horse and Tractor Plow. With one of these plows you can not only save time and labor, but do work that you will be proud of—with either horse or tractor—all for a very reasonable investment.

Many farmers are now enjoying the advantages of this power-lift plow, and you too will be more than satisfied. Changes from 3 to 2 bottoms and from tractor to horse hitch are quickly and easily made. E-B Quick-Detachable Shares can be changed in a few seconds without tools. Before you buy get our literature and price.

## Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.

INCORPORATED

Branches at Regina, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton

[Mail coupon for booklet on 102 Combination Plow]

Name.....

Address.....



\$3.25. Calves, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Hogs, thick smooths, \$6.85; select bacon, \$7.53. Lambs, good, \$12.75; yearlings, \$9.00 to \$9.75.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,200; market: Killing classes slow, weak; top yearlings \$9.25; stockers and feeders, nominally steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.15 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75. Calves—1,000; market steady. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Hogs—5,500; market steady to 5c higher; better grades showing advance; top price \$7.65. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.60; packing sows, \$5.75 to \$5.85; pigs, \$6.00. Sheep—300; market steady on all classes. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50; fat ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market weak, receipts light and quality poor. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 14c. Jobbing extras 27c to 27½c, firsts 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 18c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 13c to 18c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Regina reports receipts very light with prices unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c. The North Battleford section reports a slight falling off in receipts. Poultry: The movement of poultry is small. Live chickens 23c, fowl 10c to 12c per lb.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 19c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c. Retailing extras 35c, firsts

30c. Poultry: Receipts light. Live broilers, 20c, fowl 11c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts light, quality poor, 75 per cent. of eggs grading seconds. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 19c, seconds 14c. Jobbing extras \$8.50 per case, firsts \$8.00 per case and seconds \$7.00 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## Poultry Field Day

A. C. Colloch, of the Dominion Poultry Institute, announces a field day to be held at Stacey's Poultry Farm, Melita, July 26, from 2 to 6 p.m.

The place has been well chosen. Mr. Stacey came to Melita in January, 1923, with 40 Barred Rock pullets selected for their capacity as breeders. From this lot he raised 400 birds in 1923, and has now in the neighborhood of 2,500, out of which number it is estimated that 1,000 will be choice, high-laying pullets. By every test Mr. Stacey is one of the most thoroughly practical poultrymen in the West, and this picnic and field day has been staged to enable the public to familiarize itself with his methods.

Mr. Stacey's record since he came to Melita has been such that the local Board of Trade sees in his poultry enterprise one of the most dependable ways of ensuring the income of south-western Manitoba, and its members have, consequently, got behind the projected field day with their full weight. It has been well advertised and some visitors have intimated their intention of coming long distances by car.



# DUNLOP

# BALLOON TIRES

## FOR ALL CARS

Dunlop makes two types of Balloon Tires—

### INTERCHANGEABLE and SMALL WHEEL

All car owners can enjoy the greater comfort, added safety and pleasure of Dunlop Balloon Tires **right now**.

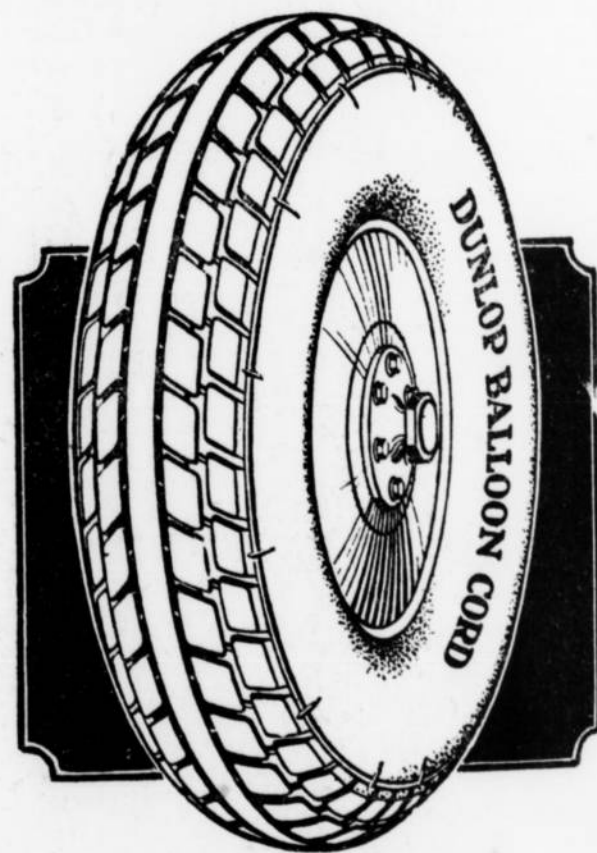
The **Interchangeable** Balloon Tire is made in various sizes to fit your present wheel and rim equipment without change or additional expense.

The **Small Wheel** Balloon Tire is made to fit the new small-diameter wheels which can be purchased for your present car or secured as equipment on many new cars.

Whatever your Balloon Tire problem is DUNLOP can take care of it for you.

The Balloon Tire is the development of the Dunlop idea of Tire Building so as to increase riding comfort and prolong the life of the car.

A recent issue of "India Rubber Review" says: "In reality the balloon tire is not an invention at all. It represents a stage in the process of evolution of the pneumatic tire principle, extending over the past 30 years or more. In principle and even in application, that which we today call a balloon tire is as old as the first pneumatic tire, and was first employed more than 30 years ago in Great Britain when DUNLOP applied a two-inch 'rag' tire to a bicycle wheel."



Dunlop Interchangeable Balloons to fit your present car without change or additional expense.

To Replace Present Tire Sizes	Use Dunlop Interchangeable Balloon Sizes
30 x 3½	31 x 4.40
31 x 4	32 x 4.95
32 x 4	33 x 4.95
33 x 4	34 x 4.95
32 x 4½	33 x 5.77
32 x 4	34 x 5.77
33 x 4½	35 x 5.77
34 x 4½	35 x 6.75
32 x 4½	
33 x 5	

Dunlop Small Wheel Balloons to fit new small-diameter wheels.

To Replace Present Tire Sizes	Use Dunlop Small Wheel Balloon Sizes
30 x 3½	29 x 4.40/21"
32 x 3½	
31 x 4	31 x 5.25/21"
32 x 4	
33 x 4	
34 x 4	
32 x 4½	32 x 6.20/20"
33 x 4½	or
34 x 4½	33 x 6.20/21"
35 x 4½	
36 x 4½	
33 x 5	34 x 7.30/20"
34 x 5	
35 x 5	
37 x 5	



Any Branch or Dunlop Tire Depot will gladly furnish particulars concerning Dunlop Balloon Tires

## RIDE ON BALLOON TIRES

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